Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. **Milk**

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,297—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1901.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	13th July
* PENINSULAR	5957	T. Leith	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5957	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	8007	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5924	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER			1st October 1901.
"			1st November 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 960.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE, P. Berberovich		4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER			in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,160	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Lova	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, Field Street, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT,

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2 078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Nuereh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,263 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

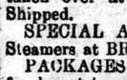
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 13th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

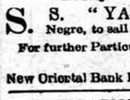
S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	M. Saporito	15th July, 1901
" Doc. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S.S. BERMUDA, Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld., C. BOGGIANO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches. Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

The Way to make that old

CYCLE

NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.

OUR SPECIAL

STOVE

Enamel renders the best service. Charges

Rs. SEVEN.

The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATEY, Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,

HEAD OFFICE: WARLI CLEVELAND HILL, TELEPHONE No. 983.

TREACHER & CO. LD.

SELECTED WINES

SHERRIES FROM GONSALEZ BYONS & CO.

	Rs.	a.
AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	41	0
MANZANILLA.—Dry and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	26	0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—An excellent Dessert Wine	28	0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, and free from acidity	28	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good Dinner Wine, well suited for family use	24	8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use	21	0
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of good quality	16	0
JEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERA	23	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ENGLISH HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.

ALWAYS OBTAINABLE ON CUT.

			Rs.	as.
HAMS.	Home cured pale Cumberland, 8 to 24 lbs. each	per lb.	1	2
"	Cooked, whole or half ham	"	2	0
"	" cut in Slices	"	2	8
BACON.	Real Wiltshire, Harris's, Middles' Special Cure; about 28 lbs. each	"	1	2
"	Real Wilts. Bellies, 8 to 16 lbs. each	"	1	0
	(Bacon on cut 1 anna per lb. extra)			
CHEESE.	Stilton, English Prize Dairy, whole	"	1	6
"	" " " on cut	"	1	8
	Gruyere, Real	"	1	0
	Cheshire, English	"	1	0
	Cheddar, Pale Loaf	"	0	14
	Double Gloster	"	0	14
	American	"	0	12
	Edams, whole cheese,	"	0	12

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

CAFE RESTAURANT, PROVISION MERCHANTS,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

PRICE LIST OF

CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

170, SHAIK MEMON ST., } F. S. MADON & CO., { BOMBAY.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0	Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	"	2	0
Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Star	"	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	"	1	8
Aromatic	"	2	12	Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	"	2	8	Extra popular	"	1	0
Extra	"	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,300	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS FROM THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS, W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CAN CHELO, SEGARD, BRETON & BOARD, &c. &c. &c.
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY. ROYAL.	
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars. &c. &c. &c.	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £1,000,000.

FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates :—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Undalmed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th July, 1901.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any UNIVERSITY in BRITISH INDIA or in the UNITED KINGDOM, who are now Resident in Bombay and who may wish TO VOTE at the Municipal Ward Elections, are invited to send their Names and Addresses (Place of Residence) to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal office in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

Any communication on this subject should be sent to the Municipal Office not later than the 15th proximo.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Acting Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay 9th July, 1901.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE holders of the abovenamed Company's DEBENTURES are invited to be present at a Meeting at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2 Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated the 8th day of July, 1901.

DHARAMSEY MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
NAOROJEE PESTONJEE CAMA,
VEERCHAND DEEPCHAND,
Trustees to the Debenture holders.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJI AHMED HAJI ABDULLA NOORANI has contracted to SELL absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Charge, Gift, Lease, Lien or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings (2nd floor) Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of Moosapakhady 4th Row, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 93-103, New No. 11,425, Old Survey Nos 329 and 330, and New Survey No 3,249 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 5,432 and Street Nos. 33 to 41 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East partly by a passage and partly by vacant land of Hurry Narayan, on or towards the West by the said Moozawarpakhady 4th Row, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the property of the Purchaser and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated this 8th day of July, 1901.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,126 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 2,388, old Survey No.——and new Survey No. 3,173 together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 171, Street No. 186, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the east by Charney Road, on the south by the property of Mahomedally bin Moosneya Sahib Coor, and on the west by the oart of Balkrishna Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Maneckji Merwanji Sett deceased, and are now vacant.

Secondly.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, new No. 2197 ; old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 7884, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3?2, Street No. 1, and which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the said Benham Lane, on the east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the property of Nera Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described hereditaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN OVERCOATS, AND SUITS, TABLE GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE AND PLATEDWARE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th, and FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following :—

An invoice of woollen overcoats and suits,
,, of plain star cut and engraved table glassware.
,, of dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services.
,, of American, English and Europe made plated-ware.
,, of bentwood furniture, such as sofas and chairs.

Also sample leather and plush goods, sample porcelainware, carpets timepieces, clocks, binoculars, &c.

The above is on view.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 433 of 1900.

Vithuldass Mancharam Pakvasa and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Furdoonjee Sheriarjee Bhurucha and another ....Defendants

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the first Mortgagee the abovenamed Plaintiffs and on account and at the risk of the first Defendant the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Decree absolute made in the above suit on the 10th day of June, 1901, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land, the Fazendar being the brotherhood of Saint Francis of the Church of S. N. De Esperance, admeasuring 300 square yards, more or less together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 379, and Street No. 17-18, all which premises are situate at Tank Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, in the Cart Kolbhat, belonging to the said brotherhood in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east and south by the vacant land and the building of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on the west by the house of Govind Tekniala, and on the north formerly by the house of Sudna Naikin and now of Bhicaji Devechun.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Murzban Road, Fort, next to Mr. M. C. Murzban's bungalow, the very valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design almost new purchased in March last) also rich open carved blackwood furniture, Singapore cane sofas and chairs, almost new entire brass framed oblonized grand upright piano, specially ordered out for the owner, Italian glassware, rich porcelain, best plateware, handsome pictures, folding harmonium, English-made fire proof safe by Milnes in stand, old China flower jars and vases, table ornaments, Hinks lamps, clocks, large musical box playing 12 tunes, ladys' and gent's bicycles, books, etc., the property of C. BOGGIANO, Esq., (Italian Consul).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th July, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO ! POLO !! POLO !!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

REPEATING WATCHES.—These Watches will report to the ear in the dark what it does to the eye when there is light enough. It will repeat the HOUR as often as interrogated, then the QUARTER then again the MINUTES.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-3.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

SHROFF BROTHERS' SALE this year is a household word in every family, thousands of useful things offered below Cost Price, at 27 Hornby Row, Fort.

ELECTRO-PLATING, GILDING and BRONZING. Our specialities since 1883. Small or large orders receive equal careful attention, the best workmanship at lowest charges.—C. JOST and Co., Electro-platers to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Ld., Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings, Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35, Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35. New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H E, including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c., &c., too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MONEY ADVANCED up to Rs. 10,00,000. Native States accommodated.—E. SEYMOUR LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—A THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 20, in Church Gate Street, at Rs. 50 per month, above Mehta Brothers. Apply to H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate Manager, Mr. JAFFERBHOY CASSAM, Jail Road.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. having a thorough knowledge of Native medicine and homeopathy. Salary Rs. 75 with an increment of Rs. 5 each year, rising to Rs. 100 on condition of good services. Applications with testimonials of good character should be forwarded to H. H. BHAVSINHJI, the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

WANTED, a REPORTER, for a Leading Anglo-Indian Local Paper, must be an efficient SHORTHAND WRITER and have a fair knowledge of English. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials, stating Shorthand speed to "R," care of this paper.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN NIMROD'S celebrated "BLOOD POWDERS"—Systematically eradicates Red and Common Mange in Dogs and drives ticks and fleas away. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Veterinary Chemists, Byculla.

PHOSPHO-MURIATE OF QUININE is a reliable tonic for nervous, weakness and general debility. It also cures acidity, constipation and dyspepsia and increases the action of the Liver and Spleen. It is also preventive for plague and malarious fever. It can be had at ROY and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay, and at R. ROSS & Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the L. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD Oil Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA, with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

THE FAMOUS HONEY BRAND BACON, well worth a trial, on out at Ans. 14 per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 29, Medows Street.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Artistons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from E. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp, in bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED MILL PROPERTY AT PAREL, BELONGING TO THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Mill property, belonging to the Dhun Mills, Limited, at the Auctioneer's Room No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Dhun Mills, Limited, pursuant to the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Trust Deed, dated 1st August, 1899, and made between the Dhun Mills, Limited, of the one part, and J. D. Ghandy and K. N. Wadia of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13,500 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818A, and which said piece is bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the northwest by land of Babajee Angria or Nagoo Sayajee, being separated therefrom by a wall, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road and a road leading from the Elphinstone Road to Worlee, and on or towards the east by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road ; and,

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or near Parel, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,293 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818A and which said piece of land is bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the north by land of Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road, on or towards the west by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road, which public passage divides the properties herein firstly and secondly described, and on or towards the east by the lands of Bapoo Joshi Bhasker, Crishna Govind, and Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder, and which said lands or ground firstly and secondly hereinbefore described were formerly in the occupation of the Dhun Mills, Limited, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the said Dhun Mills, Limited. The above two pieces of land are held under a lease, dated the 29th day of August, 1883, and made between Nusserwanjee Arde-ir Hormanjee of the one part and the Dhun Mills Limited, of the other part, for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of April, 1883, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 200, together with all and singular the buildings and edifices standing on the said pieces of land, and together with all and singular the boilers, with fittings (one by Beeley and two by Hicks Hargreaves and Co.) ; one pair of horizontal compound steamengine by Hicks Hargreaves and Co. ; blow-room, card room, spinning room and reeling house machinery by Platt Brothers, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and things which are upon the said premises.

The mill consits of about 17,803 mule spindles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, BAMBOOS, &c.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th July, 1901, at 3 p.m. in the Compound of the Government House, Parel, consisting bamboos, rafters, battens, Sindi mats, corrugated iron sheets lanterns, empty earthen jars, &c.

SALE OF WHITE, COLOURED, AND FANCY COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND SILK PIECE-GOODS, CUPBOARDS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2248 of 1901, Gangabai, widow and another vs. Dharamsi Girdhar (shop in the name of Sunderji Vasanji), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th July 1901, at 2 p.m., at shop Nos. 146 148, New Hanooman Lane (near Kalbadevi), consisting of pieces and remnants of plain, coloured, check, stripe and fancy cloth, coloured and lowered silk, alpaca, flannel, cashmere, coating cloth, doria pichhodi, jamdani, white and coloured muls, gauze, chintz, muslin, Turkey red, embroidered cuttings, Guernsey shirts, caps, hose, towels, cotton pokas, gagras, loopernas, printed and silk bordered dhoties, coloured sarees, mosquas, khaki cloth, ribbons, buttons, borders, cupboards, table, chairs, teapoy, kerosine lamps, empty mehta boxes, mattresses, clock, matting, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th July, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FATAMARI.

By the directions of Messrs. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hassam Hajee Abdulla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Jackeria Bunder, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., the undermentioned property, viz, one Fatamari, No. 1483, of the fourth of (180) Bombay candies, which is at present lying at the Jackeria Bunder, together with a boat, the sails, anchor, and other articles and things appertaining thereto and at present lying in a ware house near the said Jackeria Bunder and on view at the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS AND FURNITURE OF THE NEW TIVOLI THEATRE, OPPOSITE BORI BUNDER STATION.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole building materials of theatre, also the furniture consisting of teak and black wood, chairs, benches, purdas gas-lights and fittings, lamps, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINESE AND ENGLISH TABLE ORNAMENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, very rare English and Chinese drawing room and dining table decorations, such as jardiners, flower pots, wall plates, flower holders, cups and saucers, cast-iron garden flower pots with stands, old China vases, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of Mr. R. Litmar and on account and risk of the concerned.—

2 cases cigarette paper.

On account of the Underwriters,—

R. H. Bullman—14 cases Swiss milk.

B. F. Mody—9 cases Swiss milk.

Bombay—

2 cases containing shirts and coats.

102 cases hand and foot sewing machines, by "Jonce."

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 strong-built office shay-cart in very good order.

1 bay Arab horse, 4-1 1-2-7 years quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, opposite to Singer and Co, very valuable and handsome French polished teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by Madrasee carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suits, sofas and chairs, lined with English velvet and silk tapestry, drawing-room cabinets, chiffoneers, marble top tables and teapoys, revolving and plain top office tables, new designed bedsteads, single and double door almirahs, wardrobes, chess tables, wall brackets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHUSARI MOHOLA OR BALU SARANG STREET.

In pursuance of the directions contained in and by virtue of the consent decree, dated the 12th day of October, 1900, and passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in a suit being suit No. 506 of 1900, wherein one Joosab Haji Esmail was plaintiff and Mariambai, widow of Haji Ahmed Haji Ebrahim and others, were defendants, and by order of Messrs. Haji Hussain Haji Sulleman and Vali Hussein, the Receivers and special Commissioners appointed by the said consent decree, the undersigned will, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being in and fronting on the western side of Bhusari Moholla or Balu Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (133-3-9) square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under Nos. 26 and 27, and now under No. 24, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Bhusari Mohola or Balu Sarang Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Badrudin Abdur Rahim, and on or towards the south by the house of Mehmon S. Essac and are now in the occupation of the widow of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Ebrahim and his tenants.

For further particulars and coditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamieram and Madan, Solicitors, at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Private offers may be given to the Undersigned or Messrs. Matubhai, Jamieram, and Madan before the date of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1901.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES MAY BE HAD AT THE HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 23 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies
Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Lepers Asylum and the Hospital.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state, "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. Ct.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

WANTED.

WANTED

A SECRETARY for the Beawar Municipality (Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana). Salary, which includes allowance Rs. 25 for a horse which he will have to keep, Rs. 175, rising to Rs. 250 in five years. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Chairman of the Municipal Committee Beawar (Rajputana) before 1st August 1901.

Qualifications required are.—

(1) That he has passed an Examination in Civil Engineering.

(2) That he possesses a good knowledge of English and English Correspondence.

(3) That he has experience of Municipal Administration or can efficiently manage Municipal affairs.

Age should be stated in application. The appointment will be on probation for six months.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

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STAMP COLLECTORS are requested to send for approval sheets of the undermentioned States Stamps, old and new issues, to select from :—

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Apply to
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SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
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The Laughter of Peterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1	8

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Scondrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham	0	12
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Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to single purchaser. Apply to "E." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and

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MULE AND CATTLE FARMING.

A QUALIFIED VETERINARY SURGEON with Great Indian experience, is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT in connection with Horse, Mule or Cattle breeding, Highest references.

Apply "No. 190." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS are WANTED from Firms in India for the construction of ONE HUNDRED IRON COVERED GOODS WAGONS for the above Railway.

The Contractor will have to supply the whole of the material required for their construction, except wheels and Axles, Buffers and Draw Gear which latter will be supplied by the Railway.

Delivery of completed wagons to commence as soon after the 1st April 1902 as possible.

Drawings and Specifications will be supplied on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, Lucknow, provided such application is accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 16 which latter will be returned on receipt of a Bona Fide Tender.

Tenders must be sealed and marked "Tenders for Covered Goods Wagons" and addressed to the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, and will be received up to NOON of 2nd September 1901.

By Order,
H. M. CARDEW.
Locomotive Superintendent, O. & R. Railway,
Lucknow, July 2, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Agiary Lane, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Palava Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date, the 4th day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court house, on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties :—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road, in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Shet Shivshanker the Fazendar thereof being Parbhoo Karnand Sadashiv and formerly numbered 113, containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and forty-seven feet in length, and bounded in front by public road, on the left by the gully belonging to the house offered for sale and next to the gully house of Bai Rukhmabai, widow of Govind Liladhar and on the right side of the house offered for sale is a gully and next to the gully is the house of Bhandari Ganesh Laxman, and at the back of the house offered for sale is the house of the said Rakhmabai.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-9ths square yards, and bounded on the East by the house of Andharoo Cowasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Motee Raghunath, and on the South by the Stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissariwala, which said premises are registered in the Collector's rent roll under No. 670, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 43

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or stable and premises standing thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage, on the West by the Mahomedan Burying place, on the North by the stable of Rustanji Byramji Binney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Juggonnath Shankershath, Esquire, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No 570.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of June, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

GREAT INLAND COMMISSION AGENCY.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 90 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.

Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.
121, Medow Street, Fort, Reuter's Office Buildings, BOMBAY.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—
OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

				PRIZES.	Rs.
1	Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1	Do.	...	...	...	500
1	Do.	...	...	...	250
2	Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	250
2	Do.	„ 100	„	...	200
2	Do.	„ 75	„	...	150
4	Do.	„ 50	„	...	200
10	Do.	„ 25	„	...	250
100	Do.	„ 10	„	...	1,000
200	Do.	„ 3	„	...	1,000
200	Do,	„ 1	„	...	200
523	Prizes			Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.
N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 8.

2½ per cent. Consols .....£ 93 1-4 = —1-4
3 per cent. Rentes .....£100f = plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan .....2 08 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities....£ 93 1-16 = plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London .....27 = —1 16
„ New York .....58 3-4 = unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·17 = —1-2
„ New York ..... 4·87½ = unch'g'd.
Discount, Bank of England ...3 per cent. =
„ Short London Bills...2 3-8 „ = —1-8 „
„ Indian Bank Bills ...3 1-4 „ = plus 1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 4,000 bales. Spot 4 51-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·33	4·31	4·15	4·11	4·11
—1	—2	—1	—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	23,000 bales.	
„ last year	7,200	„
Exports to Great Britain	33,000	„
„ Continent	21,000	„
Mid.-Uplands.....	8 3-4	—1-8
Futures, month of Sept.	7·61	—3
Do. Dec.	7·63	

Rapeseed Brown 38 1-2 plus 31. July-August Hamburg. Business dose; tone firm.

Arrival—Gorjistan.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 8th July :—

Cotton	3,300 bales.
Wheat	7,513 cwts.
Linseed	3,783 „
Rapeseed	1,042 „
Gingellyseed	853 „
Poppyseed	4,169 „
Groundnuts	40 „
Castorseed	3,312 „
Rice	2,847 „
Myrabollams	2,230 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 9.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet but steady with no inquiry for Bank paper at current quotations, and but few bills offered for sale. Forward rates are slightly steadier and Bank T. T. is offered at Is. 3 31-32d. with Bank Demand at Is. 4d. for next season. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	Is. 3 7-31	July
„ Demand.....	Is. 3 7-31	do
3 months' sight Credits ...	Is. 4 1-16d.	do
„ Francs	199	do
30 days' sight Hongkong ...145		
„ Shanghai 197 1-2		
„ Japan.....148 1-2		

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There is a quieter feeling in this market to-day as buyers have withdrawn. We opened at 95 3-16 for cash and 95 1-8 for account and close at 95. 1-8 and 95 1-16 respectively.

FREIGHT.

About 500 tons has been booked for Dunkirk at 15s. 9d, for Clan Macdonald, July loading and Antwerp Hamburg has been done at 15s. 6d. per steamer Vrazin due in ballast on 12th instant. For August loading Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hull have been booked at 15s.

SEEDS.

The market is steady and a little more buying has taken place to-day. Linseed is quite steady at Rs. 9-14 for bold. Rapeseed firmer at Rs. 6-7 to 6-8 for Brown Cawnpore. Popnyseed is unchanged at Rs. 8-7 and Castorseed is steady at Rs. 34 to 34 1-4.

COTTON.

Dealers are showing more disposition to part with their stocks, and shippers to Europe have been picking up small lots of the better classes of Comras. Japan shippers are not in the market to any extent, while the local Mills are buying moderately. Rates for ready cotton are Rs. 2 to 3 lower, and at the decline there has been a better inquiry. Sales are estimated at about 4,000 bales. Quotations for the new crop are unchanged with no business reported.

COALS.

The market continues depressed. Resales of Dehargur are reported at Rs. 14-6.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd July as compared with the statement of 25th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 25. Rs.	A.	P.	July 2. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,05,50,000	0	0	1,05,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,77,84,559	7	7	1,71,63,239	4	9
Other Deposits, &c.	6 80,90,663	1	9	6,77,14,7c0	9	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,22 617	7	8	1,68,807	0	0
Sundries	24,.6,142	11	2	18 49 7·7	6	2
	Rs.... 11,91,83,882	6	2	11,75,46,505	4	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	62,57,824	0	0	61,71,432	8	0
Other authorised Investments	82,65,313	0	0	80,28,610	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2 80,76,724	13	6	2,76,51,479	15	8
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	1,83,3 1,120	6	7	1,86,97,711	6	8
Bills discounted, &c.	1 43,77 124	12	4	1,43,34,273	13	9
Balances with other Banks.	11,89,975	11	8	13,57,393	0	6
Bullion	14,455	6	5	3,635	10	0
Dead Stock	16,10,643	8	0	15,96,457	7	8
Stamps	13,311	8	4	12,274	6	4
Sundries	8,43,857	10	9	12,46,591	5	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office ...	2,16 2,971	7	4	2,16,39,390	14	6
Do. at Branches	1,77,75,857	1	3	1,67,36,624	11	10
	Rs... 11,91,83,882	6	2	11,75,46,505	4	3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office...	3,14,257	Inc.
Do. at Branches....	9,65,596	Dec.
Other Deposits.....	3,75,803	Dec.
Post Bills	3,53,810	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,51,098	Dec.
Loans.....	4,25,215	Dec.
Accounts of Credit.....	1,59,591	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	6,42,851	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	16,419	Inc.
Cash at Branches.....	10,39,233	Dec.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macfarlane s—79 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 14 bales Indian condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 6 cases Indian condiments, Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 24 bales hides and skins, Tyabjee and Co; 26 cwts horns, Hasam Alloo Mahomed; 90 cwt turmeric, Moledina Lalljee; 59 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 4 casks Indian cutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 40 cwt cow-horns, Croft Mody and Co; 1,512 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 210 cwt turmeric, N Futtehally and Co; 14 bales skins, R Muncherjee Kooka; 8 bales carpets, 4 bales curtains, and 6 cases wooden furniture, S J Tellery and Co; 30 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 91 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 38 bales hides, Hajee M Abba; 4 bales hides, Jiwanjee Rajbhoy; 40 cwt oilbanum, A H Munji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—8 cwt Indian medicinal herbs, Kemp and Co; 9 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 6 bales carpets, 10 bales curtains, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Harburg s—2 000 cwt poppyseed, 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1999 cwt linseed, Hajee K Moosa; 4,000 cwt linseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 37 cases rough stones, J M Salay Momed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Harburg s—402 cwt gum, Casser and Co.

Weissenfeal s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwt mowrassed, 2,009 cwt rapeseed, 1273 cwt myrabollams and 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers: 4,000 cwt bone pieces, R Kaderbhoy; 200 gum, Heerjee Vurdhar; 176 cwt turmeric S Cullian and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—5,750 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 cwt old copper and 36 cwt old white metal, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 cwt old copper, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 400 cwt old copper, F Fischer and Co.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 30th June, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 30th June 1901— G I P R system..	2,36,415	4,55,231	4,860	6,96,506
I M R do ..	70,715	1,30,697	27,719	2,29,131
Total....	3,07,16	5,85,978	32,579	9,25,717
Actuals for corresponding week ending 30th June 1900— G I P R system..	2,27,801	5,13,162	1,87,039	9,24,072
I M R do ...	74,226	1,99,172	—1,23,045	1,50,653
Total ...	3,02,027	7,12,634	64,014	10,78,675
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R / I M R...	+3,641 / —3,511	—57,881 / —65,775	—1,82,193 / —1,50,764	—2,31,436 / +76,478

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 5-39m., 5-25a. Low water, 11-19m.

Departure of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 7-10 p. m.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 4 p. m.

Lukshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p. m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

LADY JENKINS, will not be "At Home" to-morrow (Thursday.)

AUCTION SALE OF DHUN MILLS, Limited, will take place to-day at 4-30 p. m., instead of Friday, the 12th July, 1901, at the Rooms of Mehrjee Johnston and Co., Auctioneers.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for Polo from to-day (Wednesday) to Friday 12th, inclusive, and Monday 15th to Friday 19th, inclusive.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Natal, Cape Colony and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. Ahmedi will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day.

MAIL NOTICE.—The usual direct P. & O. Steamer from Bombay for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, not being available on the 16th instant, mails for those places will be forwarded by rail via Tuticorin on that day for transmission onwards from Colombo by P. & O. Company's contract boats.

AHMEDABAD—A CORRECTION.—A correspondent writes :—In reading your Ahmedabad Correspondent's news in to-day's issue I find that the Diplomas are wrongly stated. Allow me to correct the same. Dr. V. L. Manker is L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. (Edin) L. F. R. C. P. (Glas) D. P. H. (Cantab); besides these he is a Member of the Sanitary Institute of England.

A RUNAWAY HORSE—On Monday morning, Mr. Robinson's syce was riding his master's horse along Girgaum Road, when the animal shied at a passing tramcar and bolted, knocking down one Tookaram Vithoo, aged 18, at Cheera Bazaar. The injured man was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it was found that his collar bone had been fractured.

KILLING A CROW.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecuted Jeju, a Goanese lad, for shooting a crow with a catapult. The complainant deposed that on Monday afternoon, he saw the accused shooting a crow with a catapult. The bird fell on the ground and died immediately. The magistrate said the accused had been charged under section 21 of Act XI of 1890, which referred to ill-treatment or torture. In the present case no torture or ill-treatment had been proved, and he, therefore, discharged the accused.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A TRAM-CONDUCTOR.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Ansell of the Bombay Tramway Company, prosecuted Jagoojal, tram-conductor No 33 on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of one anna. It appears that on the 23rd May last the accused was in charge of a tram-car running between Dock Gate and Wari Bunder. While the car was in Mint Road, Mr. W. Baldwin, Manager of the Colaba Land and Mill Company got in and the accused issued to him a ticket from the middle of the block, about a hundred tickets below the one he should have issued with the intention of misappropriating the value of the ticket. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE DURING FEVER DELIRIUM—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at New Hurnosman Lane, regarding the death of Bulwant Luximon, a Hindu clerk, aged twenty-two years, who lived with his brother in the above locality. For some considerable time past deceased had been subject to fever, and although medically attended to, fever continued increasing, and during the last three weeks he had to remain away from his work. On Monday last Bulwant was delirious and had to be watched by his brother Baboorao, who remained near him until midnight on that day. Baboorao then went to sleep and when he awoke at 5 o'clock next morning, he found the deceased had been missing. He searched for him and found his clothes on a box near the well in the compound. The police were informed and they dragged the well and recovered the body of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during the delirium of fever.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Kashibai, a young Brahmin woman, was charged which cheating an old woman of the same name in respect of Rs. 18. The evidence showed that the parties belonged to the same caste. On the 2nd May last, the complainant went in company of the accused to the Kalbadevi Post Office to deposit Rs. 18 in the Savings Bank, but as she could neither read nor write, the accused undertook to get the amount deposited. It appeared that instead of making the complainant the depositor, the accused had the amount placed in her name. A few days later the accused drew Rs. 10 out of the amount. The fraud was discovered on the 23th May, when the complainant went to the Post Office to draw part of her deposit. The magistrate sentenced the accused to a month's hard labour.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	2	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	0	2	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	1	2	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill.....	0	0	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	3	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	12	2	13
G Mahim and Worli	3	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	17	12	123
Total plague deaths to date.....	96,481	80,843	
Same date last year.....	10	9	178

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 669 as against 667 during the previous week. Of the total number 68 died of plague, and two from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 65 and 3 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,065 while that of plague was 60.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending June 28th were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	54	66
Karachi	4	3
Districts.		
Surat	44	33
Thana.....	4	5
Poona (excluding City)	1	1
Satara...	5	2
Kolaba	25	17
Ratnagiri.....	6	6
Belgaum	422	206
Dharwar	237	170
Kanara.....	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	5	3
Kolhapur.....	127	80
Cutch.....	7	6
Baroda territory.....	17	8
Total ..	936	667
Week ending 14th June.....	642	492
Total to date...	453,390	355,800

Poona (including Cantonment, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur have been free during the week.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORTS.

THE following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, is published in a special issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* late on Monday night :—

We, the undersigned, members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, was referred, have carefully considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. The Bill has been to a considerable extent revised and re-arranged so as to avoid ambiguity. Most of the amendments have been suggested and drafted by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs with that object. None of them affect the principles of the Bill and the majority are merely verbal and require no explanation. The reasons for the adoption of the rest are briefly stated in the following paragraphs of this report.

3. Clause 3, sub-clause (1).—As Section 48 is being amended, we have taken the opportunity to insert a verbal amendment in sub-clause (b) which will bring it more in consonance with the wording of the second and third paragraphs of that section.

4. "Clause (3), sub-clause "(2).—It is desirable that the rules mentioned should (as the existing rules do) specifically provide for the mode of "fixing" as well as the periodical revision of, the assessment.

5. Clauses 4 and 5 have been transposed, and the proposed new Section 68 A has been put as a proviso to Section 68, as this seems a preferable form in which to make the required amendments.

6. New Clause 6.—From the wording of Section 51 of the Code as it now stands, it is not certain that an occupancy which after forfeiture is restored to the occupant or disposed of otherwise than by sale would be free from incumbrances and rights before created by the occupant. As the land on forfeiture becomes the absolute property of Government, there is manifestly no reason why the incumbrances and rights before created by the occupant should revive when it is disposed of otherwise than by sale. We have amended Section 56 so as to make it clear that an occupant to whom forfeited land has been restored or transferred otherwise than by sale will have the same rights as if he had purchased it.

In order, however, to provide as far as is practicable against the possibility of an occupancy or an alienated holding being declared forfeited and disposed of without the face coming to the knowledge of persons who might otherwise avail themselves of the remedies against forfeiture contained in Sections 53 and 81 of the Code, we have thought it advisable to add a proviso to Section 153, under which the Collector must, prior to a declaration of forfeiture, issue a proclamation and notices, as in the case of sales of immoveable property (vide new Clause 15).

7. New Clause 9.—Although an occupancy which is not transferable without the previous sanction of the Collector could not apparently be attached and sold by order of a Court without such sanction, we consider it desirable that it should be distinctly provided that such occupancy shall not be liable to the process of any Court unless sanction to transfer is granted by the Collector; and also, in order to prevent difficulties from Courts acting in ignorance of the condition annexed to any such occupancy that the Court should be required, on receipt of a certificate from the Collector that the occupancy has been transferred without his sanction, to remove attachment or set aside the sale of it. We have added a proviso to Section 70 on the lines of Section 10 of Bombay Act III of 1874 to effect these objects.

8. Clause 9 (new Clause 11).—We have altered the form of the proposed proviso to Section 73, as we consider it desirable that the declaration in cases of the kind contemplated should be made by a Government notification rather than by a proclamation of the Collector; and we have added a clause on the lines of Section 24 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, enabling Government to exempt as occasion may require particular lands or persons from any such restriction on transferability.

9. New Clause 12.—The amendments proposed in Clauses 5 and 6 of the Bill, and 49 of the Bill, empowering the Collector to evict summarily in the cases specified, have been embodied in a new Section 79A, as a more appropriate position in the Code for these provisions.

10. New Clauses 14 and 16.—We think it desirable that it should be the duty of the Collector to take measures for the construction and laying out of boundary-marks, where they are required, as well as for their maintenance and repair; and that it should be placed beyond doubt that rules for the maintenance of boundary-marks can be framed under Section 214. We have accordingly suggested slight additions to Sections 124 and 214.

11. We approve of the remaining clauses of the Bill and recommend that the Bill as amended by us be passed into law.

12. We are of opinion that this report and the Bill as now amended should be translated into Marathi, Gujarati and Canarese and published in the "Government Gazette."

(Signed) J. MONTEATH.
(„) J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE.
(„) A. CUMINE.
(„) CHUNILAL V.

Poona, 25th June 1901.

MINORITY REPORT.

A minute of dissent by the Honourable Mr. G. K. Gokhale and the Honourable Mr. S. A. Chhatre reads as follows :—

We regret we are unable to sign the report which a majority of the members of the Select Committee have adopted. The Bill, we fear has little to recommend it beyond the intentions of Government. At the same time it is obviously capable of being so worked as to revolutionise the existing land tenure over a large and constantly-increasing area of the Presidency. Its leading principles are open to serious objection; and its introduction at the present juncture has been widely misunderstood and has been attended with results which all must deplore. The public have had hardly any time to examine the precise character and scope of the measure and formulate their objections—the Bill having been first published only on the 18th May last, and that too simply in the English language. Meanwhile a vague feeling of panic—perfectly unwarranted so far as the intentions of the Government are concerned—prevails everywhere both among agriculturists and sawkars, the former imagining that the Bill threatens their proprietary rights over their holdings and the latter being under the impression that it will eventually lead to a partial confiscation of their property. Under the circumstances we feel bound to recommend that the Bill should be dropped altogether or that, at any rate, its further consideration should be postponed till next year.

(2) There is no doubt that the agrarian situation in the Presidency at the present moment demands the most anxious attention of Government. A succession of calamitous seasons—unprecedented in the history of the Presidency—have, besides causing untold suffering to millions, reduced the bulk of the agricultural population to very sore straits. Government have, no doubt, done much to relieve immediate suffering; but they feel, and very properly feel, that more temporary palliatives cannot meet the requirements of the situation; and the question of the hour with them is how best to help the broken peasantry not merely to tide over the present crisis, but to secure to it, as far as possible a clean fresh start in life again. The idea of Government seems to be that it is not so much the unfavourableness of seasons or the amount or rigidity of the State demand, as the Ryot's habit of reckless borrowing in normal years that is responsible for his difficulties and sufferings in years of drought. They believe that the survey tenure, introduced more than half a century ago,—under which the holdings are both heritable and transferable—has been a mistake in the case of large numbers of agriculturists, as it has only encouraged their improvidence and turned many of them into mere serfs of money-lenders. Government, therefore, think it desirable to try in place of the existing survey tenure, another on a non-proprietary basis, under which the holder will not have the power to alienate his holding in any way without the express sanction of Government. And they propose to take power to substitute this inferior tenure, wherever they please and wherever they get a chance, in the exercise of their executive discretion.

(3) In considering the proposals of Government, five questions principally suggest themselves :—(1) Are Government correct in their analysis of the Ryot's difficulties? (2) Is the proposed experiment likely to prove a remedy? (3) What harmful consequences may be feared from the creation of the new tenure? (4) Can Government create such a tenure in the case of forfeited lands, consistently with their past declarations and the obligations of good faith, and in accordance with the working theory of land administration in the Presidency? (5) Is the method adopted for creating the new tenure free from objection? Of these we will deal with the last question first as it involves considerations of great constitutional importance.

(4) We are strongly of opinion that the proposal to empower Government to give waste, relinquished or forfeited lands on such leases as they, in the exercise of their executive discretion, think best, is open to grave objection, and its introduction at the present juncture has been widely misunderstood and has been attended with results which all must deplore. The public have had hardly any time to examine the precise character and scope of the measure and formulate their objections—the Bill having been first published only on the 18th May last, and that too simply in the English language. Meanwhile a vague feeling of panic—perfectly unwarranted so far as the intentions of the Government are concerned—prevails everywhere both among agriculturists and sawkars, the former imagining that the Bill threatens their proprietary rights over their holdings and the latter being under the impression that it will eventually lead to a partial confiscation of their property. Under the circumstances we feel bound to recommend that the Bill should be dropped altogether or that, at any rate, its further consideration should be postponed till next year.

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(4) We are strongly of opinion that the proposal to empower Government to give waste, relinquished or forfeited lands on such leases as they, in the exercise of their executive discretion, think best, is open to grave objection. That it has been the practice of Government to grant land on short leases and without the power of alienation in special cases in Gujarat, Khandesh and elsewhere, though such a course is not authorized by the existing law, is no reason why the practice should be legalized in general terms. We think it is unsafe and not in harmony with the spirit of British administration that such vast powers should be conferred upon the Executive Government and that a most important branch of the administration of the Presidency should be removed from the regulation and control of express statutory provisions and put simply under the direction of executive authority. In no Province in British India is the choice of the land tenure thus left to the discretion of the Executive Government. Thus in the Punjab, when it was deemed expedient to create a special tenure for waste lands in the Cheenab Valley, Act III of 1893 was passed by the Supreme Legislature for the purpose, and no such power to create the tenure in the exercise of executive discretion was conferred on the Government. In our Presidency too,

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NOTES.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COLE—July 2, at Simla, the wife of Charles J Cole, Under-Secretary, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

O'REILLY—HIND—June 29, at the Roman Catholic Church, Saharanpore, by the very Rev Father Gomes, Frank O'Reilly, Assistant Master, St Francis's School, Lucknow, to Mary Margaret Gertrude Hind, daughter of the late W E Hind, Chemist, Saharanpore.

DEATH.

LAZARUS—July 3, at Benares, Edward John Lazarus, M D, aged 76 years.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain W Gray sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Prudentia, 1 792 tons, Captain W H Luckham, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk and Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 963 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

THE s s Rander Reunion, 1,329 tons, Captain Thos W Carr, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Port Louis, 25th June, with a cargo of sugar.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Skinner sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr C A Russ and 20 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,331 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 12th June, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Parramatta, 2,834 tons, Capt R E S Cook, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 18th June, via intermediate ports with his Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H M Bhimjee, Mr N G Casnally, Mr A Essoofally, Mr A Joosub, Mr A F Allari, Mr Peter Harris, Mr Baldock, Mrs Baldock and infant, Mr E T Devonshire, Mr A Williams and one deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Parramatta s	Cook	Shanghai, June 18
	Rander Reunion s.	Carr	Port Louis, June 25
	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, June 12

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Kola s	Skinner	Karachi
	Prudentia s	Luckham	Dunkirk, &c
	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Persian Gulf
	Colobaria s	Gray	Calcutta

The steamer Simla, Captain Whitehead, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The steamer Bormida, entered for loading yesterday for Ch na, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 9.

FROM GLASGOW.
Scotia s—5 cases whisky, Chas Phillimore and Co.
Armenia s—10 cases whisky, Chas Phillimore and Co.
Hispania s—65 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Plassy s—18 packages papers, stationery, &c, J Dickinson and Co; 32 packages medicine, &c, S P Ghandi and Sons; 2 cases perfumed spirit, R Manockjee and Co; 5 cases soap, D Cowasjee; 8 cases medicine, V Nuthoo and Co.
Daghestan s—4 cases toilet requisites, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Peninsular s—17 cases portwine, Phipson and Co.
Egypt s—40 cases gin, Phipson and Co.
Arabia s—20 cases gin, Phipson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Peninsular s—45 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Plassy s—200 cases brandy and 32cases provisio, DDadabhoy; 25 cases provision, D Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.
Rudelsburg s—6 cases eau-de-cologne, Jehangir B Petit and Co.
Brunfels s—50 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Steinberger s—5 cases eau-de-cologne, J Dossa.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Plassy s—60 cases still wines, Phipson and Co.

FROM BREMEN.
Plassy s—70 cases beer, Phipson and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Plassy s—150 cases vermouth, Phipson and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 10th July.

1. There will be meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officer's of No. 2 Company at the Byculla Head-quarters to-morrow at 8-45 p.m, followed by a General meeting of the Company.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.

By Order,
H. A. H. Payne, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

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The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1901.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN THE GULF.

MESSRS. FRACIS TIMES AND Co. have fought their case very pluckily, and from a commercial point of view they will have many sympathisers, as the destruction of the British trade in arms in the Gulf means the building up of foreign trade. The tribesmen will have arms by fair means or foul and if they cannot obtain those made in Birmingham they will make shift with such as they can obtain from the United States or Germany. But the company has thrown a great deal of good money after lead in its lawsuits against Colonel Meade and Captain Carr, who as representatives of the British Government merely carried out their orders and in doing so displayed, as Mr. Justice Bigham observed in the former case, great discretion and ability and the strictest regard to the requirements of the law. The story of the seizure of the steamer Baluchistan is a long one. In December 1897 the Baluchistan outward bound from the Thames was detained off Gravesend on suspicion of shipping gunpowder, but was allowed to proceed, it being shown that her cargo consisted of arms for a friendly state. As the telegrams and correspondence of the time showed, it subsequently transpired that the arms were destined for the Persian Gulf. Colonel Meade issued a notification to British residents and merchants at Gulf Ports warning them that any arms or ammunition landed by them would be seized. He was under the belief, as our Gulf correspondent pointed out at the time, that rifles found their way from the Gulf ports to the North-West frontier and so into the possession of the tribes then in arms against us. Persia had previously passed a law prohibiting the import of arms. But it had not been strictly observed and in his consular report published in January 1898 Colonel Meade stated that the trade in arms was found to be so flourishing in the previous year and the sums obtained by the local authorities for conniving at it were so considerable that the Central Government considered that there was room for another partner in it and a special official was appointed from Teheran, nominally to enforce the prohibition against the import of arms; but, as the official in question paid for his post in the usual fashion, it is certain that neither he nor the Government had any intention of really carrying out the orders. In spite of this new tap on the profits the trade showed an increase of some ten lakhs, and he believed forward shippings were satisfactory for all those who share in this nominally illicit trade. This official suddenly applied the heretofore slumbering regulations and called upon the British Resident to assist in stopping the importation and in seizing arms and ammunition in possession of the British merchants. The cruiser Cossack and the gunboats Sphinx, Pigeon, Redbreast and Lapwing were deputed to await the arrival of the Baluchistan and seize her. This was done; Captain Carr of the Lapwing being the officer who took possession of the merchantman.

The cargo of arms and ammunition was valued at £30,000. It was landed and detained until January 1900, a period of two years. But Captain Carr was not concerned in this. It is here that Colonel Meade committed the acts for which Messrs. Fracis Times and Co. sought to obtain damages from him. That Company had, according to counsel's statement, imported arms as other firms both British and foreign had under the permission of the Persian Governor at Bushire. But in giving that permission the Governor acted contrary to Persian law. It was shown that before 1898 the Governor had been in the habit of permitting the trade on terms which he himself fixed. These terms consisted of payments either by money or in kind made to him by importers, the amounts varying from time to time, but being always more than the 5 per cent. fixed by law with respect to other goods. These payments were in reality bribes. It was suggested in the course of the case that they were not bribes, but that they were payments made for the permission mentioned in the Shah's Proclamation. The evidence, however, satisfied the Court that the permission referred to in the Proclamation could only be granted by the Ministers of the Shah at Teheran, and that the so-called permission given by the Governor was illegal. Many firms, remarked Mr. Justice Bigham, in Bushire carried on the trade in the way described. They broke the law. Many firms also objected to the trade, and refused to share in it. They observed the law. The Plaintiffs' firm was amongst those who carried on the trade. It was hazardous, and subject to the risk of the law being put in force by the Government at Teheran, but it was no doubt profitable. He was not disposed to blame the plaintiffs, for they were carrying on a trade which they probably regarded as unobjectionable in its kf, and they were doing it in the only practicable way. It was in the interests of Great Britain and Persia that the trade should be stopped and the action taken by Colonel Meade and Captain Carr was the only possible method of stopping it. But we are inclined to doubt if they have succeeded.

COFFEE AND TEA.

MR. O'CONOR'S statistics of the production of tea and coffee in India last year show that while tea planters have been producing much in excess of consumption there has been a check to the cultivation of coffee. For this latter fact there is a three fold explanation, the decline in prices during the last three years, combined with disease and adverse climatic conditions being responsible for decreased production. The quantity of coffee produced last year, says Mr. O'Conor, was little more than half the quantity produced ten years ago. Southern India comprises almost the whole of the coffee growing area in the country and 88 per cent. of the total area is contained within Mysore, Coorg, and the Madras districts of Malabar and the Nilgiris. According to the figures supplied there were at the end of last year 245,405 acres under the plant and all with the exception of 387 acres were in Southern India. All planters, however, do not readily furnish information concerning their industry and both in regard to coffee and tea growers in the Nilgiris have for some unexplained reason preferred to withhold statistics. The statements furnished show that in 1900 the coffee growing industry gave employment to 113,813 persons of whom 22,128 were permanently and 91,685 temporarily at work on the estates. For the past ten years the figures available give an average production of 30,040,608 lbs. of Indian coffee, while the average exports have exceeded that amount by 122,448 lbs. Mr. O'Conor observes that it is of course not the case that exports have been greater than production during this period but the figures merely illustrate the difficulty of obtaining an accurate view of an industry when those who are engaged in it think fit to withhold information. Of foreign coffee the average imports were 1,529,819 lbs. and the exports 737,520 lbs. It is apparent that there is no home market on which the Indian coffee grower can depend. His greatest market is the United Kingdom which last year took 15,678,768 lbs. France is the next largest consumer and in 1900 she took 8,430,016 lbs. The other countries to which Indian coffee is exported are Ceylon, Asiatic Turkey and Persia, Australia, Arabia, Germany and Austria Hungary. France is a customer to the extent of about one-third of the quantity exported and the application by the French of differential import duties which will favour Brazilian coffee is of considerable importance to Indian planters. The competition of Brazilian coffee, the production of which has been greatly increased, caused the prices of the product of this country last year to touch the lowest point ever known. The expansion in the tea area which has been going on for the last sixteen years was continued in 1900 when 522,487 acres were under tea. This acreage was close upon double that of fifteen years ago. Assam and Bengal comprise nine-tenths of the tea area, the rest being divided between Northern and Southern India. No account is taken of the restricted area of 1,479 acres in Upper Burma, where the leaf of the plant is pickled and eaten by the Burmans. Last year the number of acres added to the tea growing area was only 6,829, but during the last five years, the area has been increased by 107,000 acres, which, when in full bearing are calculated to yield at least an additional forty million pounds of tea annually. At the same time that this extension of planting has gone on the actual production of tea has increased at a much more rapid rate and has considerably out-paced consumption. The consequence is that prices have fallen considerably. In January last, the prices of fine pekoe dropped to the lowest level yet reached by the trade. The industry is therefore experiencing difficulties from which an attempt is being made to find relief by means of economies and the greater development of the market in India. The increase of production last year over 1899, amounted to more than fifteen and a half million pounds. The statistics for the last five years give 170,509,067 pounds as the average quantity produced. The amount exported, the bulk going to the United Kingdom, was 164,634,913 pounds. Of foreign tea, Chinese and Ceylon there were imported 5,801,241 pounds and over two and a half million pounds of this were re-exported. The average annual amount of tea left for consumption in India was more than nine million pounds of which 5,874,154 were Indian and 3,238,212 foreign. Last year the United Kingdom actually took 166,171,556 lbs. of tea from this country, a greater amount than was despatched to the British Isles in any of the previous five years. Australia has also notably increased her imports of Indian tea which have risen from over six million pounds in 1896-97 to nearly ten and a half million pounds last year. The United States and Canada took a somewhat less quantity in 1900 than in the preceding year, though it was still considerably larger than in any other year of the lustrum. The total of the transfrontier trade was less than in 1899 mainly because of a reduction in the quantity taken by Kabul, Kashmir and other countries on the North-West frontier. The tea industry provided employment last year for nearly three quarters of a million persons of whom 621,287 were permanently and 98,446 temporarily occupied.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

THE Select Committee appointed to consider the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill divided by four to two in its report. The majority, Messrs. Monteath, Muir-Mackenzie, Cumine and Chunilal, decided that all that was necessary in the Bill was to revise and re-arrange it so as to avoid ambiguity. Section 56 has been amended so as to make it clear that an occupant to whom forfeited land has been restored, or transferred otherwise then by sale, will have the same rights as if he had purchased it. But in order to provide as far as is practicable against the possibility of an occupancy or an alienated holding being declared forfeited and disposed of without the fact coming to the knowledge of persons, who might otherwise avail themselves of the remedies against forfeiture, a proviso now appears in the amended Bill under which the Collector must issue a proclamation and notices as in the case of sales of immoveable property. A draft new clause has been added providing that an occupancy shall not be liable to the process of any Court unless sanction to transfer is granted by the Collector; and also, in order to prevent difficulties from Courts acting in ignorance of the condition annexed to any such occupancy that the Court should be required, on receipt of a certificate from the Collector that the occupancy has been transferred without his sanction, to remove attachment or set aside the sale of it. Further a clause has been added on the lines of that section of the Punjab Act to enable Government to exempt, as occasion may require, particular lands or persons from restriction on transferability. The other amendments are principally verbal, and none of them affect the measure in principle. The Bill as amended leaves but little to be desired by the true friends of the country and the ryot. But that it will receive strong opposition when it comes up for its second reading and the lines upon which that opposition will run, may be gathered from the minority report signed by Messrs. Gokhale and Chattre who will admit that it contains but little virtue beyond the intentions of Government. Their objections cover four times the space occupied by the report itself, but they advance no point but what has already been put forward by the Deccan Sabha and the Presidency Association and other memorials to Government with which we have already dealt.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

THE anxiety which was manifest regarding the prospects in Gujerat has been allayed by the news of a general rainfall, and although more rain is urgently required the land is sufficiently moist to permit of bajri and kodra being sown. Nasik and Ahmednagar also received copious downpours, and not only has agriculture benefited but the water supply, which had got very low, has been replenished. The monsoon has not yet given much rain in the hills, and it is not surprising to learn that there is a deficiency of water in some canals in Sind. The scarcity of Agricultural stock is felt in parts of Gujarat and the Deccan, but Government are making takavi grants to ryots to enable them to make fresh purchases. The physical condition of the people is reported to be unsatisfactory in two talukas of Ahmednagar and good, normal or fair, in other localities of greatest distress. In Madras good rain has fallen in all the coast districts, but the water supplies are low in the Deccan and other inland districts. Although heavy rain fell in parts of Bengal, standing crops in Patna, Orissa and Chota Nagpur are reported to be suffering from lack of moisture. The sowing of aman and bhadoi is nearly completed, and the transplantation of the former has commenced. More rain is needed in the North-Western Provinces, where sugarcane has been damaged by insects and white ants. In Punjab the fall was only slight; but weather crops are being harvested and autumn crops are being sown. The agricultural outlook in Burma varies from fair to good. More rain is needed for ploughing and sowing rice in the Central Provinces. Tea is improving in Assam, where plucking has commenced. Prospects are very fair, and the condition of jute is good. Crops are in good condition in Mysore; paddy sowing is completed in Coorg; sowings of cotton are in progress throughout the province of Berar; but in Hyderabad locusts have destroyed young shoots of autumn crops.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

IF we may gather from Reuter's telegram that the "Daily News" has returned to the ranks of respectable journalism we rejoice. For the past month or so it would be well to destroy the files and blot out the record of a brief period in which it forsook its traditions. But in the message which reaches us we cannot find evidence of much change of tone, for it is quite consistent with the extreme pro-Boer policy of the paper that it should lampoon the ex-president and his colleagues for luxuriating in Europe while their comrades are perishing by the sword. Even the most ultra pro-Boer must admit that these men safely intriguing beyond the reach of the guns are contemptible in the extreme. They are well aware that there is not the slightest hope of European intervention. Yet they stay on, exalted and feted by a foolish little people, their continued absence from South Africa only serving to encourage De Wet and his followers to persist in their futile fighting. If Mr. Kruger and his men returned, bloodshed and suffering would stop, for the men who have lain in the lap of luxury so long would speedily tire of the veldt fighting of whose continuation they are the cause. Our soldiers might capture them on their way back and that would serve the purpose just as well. However, it may be that the "Daily News" has changed its policy in the hope of helping to re-unite the Liberal party, or that it has adopted one emanating from the managerial department which aims at paying dividends.

THE WOUNDED AT VLAKFONTEIN.

THE rumour which has spread to the effect that the Boers murdered our wounded at Vlakfontein will probably on enquiry be found to be baseless. It is scarcely possible to conceive that the Boers would be guilty of such barbarity. Throughout the whole of the campaign they have behaved with humanity in their treatment of our wounded when they have fallen into their hands and certainly in no instance is there any direct proof forthcoming of the Boers ever having deliberately murdered the wounded after an engagement in which they have proved successful. There have been a few cases doubtless in which individual Boers have been regardless of the Geneva treaty in their treatment of the wounded, but in most of these that have come to light, exaggeration has played a prominent part. They have been a bit rough sometimes in their methods of dealing with such prisoners as have fallen into their hands and probably for the want of means have on occasions neglected such wounded as have been left to their care, but that despite their rough uncouth nature they would be capable of violating the laws which guide all civilized people in time of war to the extent laid to their charge at Vlakfontein will receive credence with very few. The result of the enquiry which is to be held will be awaited with interest.

YESTERDAY afternoon Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, presided over a very largely attended meeting held in the Town Hall to express regret at the death of the late Mr. Justice Ranade and to take steps to raise a suitable memorial in his honour. His Excellency the Governor suggested that if a fund sufficient for an educational endowment in the name of the late Judge could not be raised a statue of the deceased should be provided. A resolution moved by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, was adopted in favour of a memorial and a large and representative committee was appointed to raise subscriptions throughout India. A number of speeches highly eulogistic of the late Mr. Ranade were made at the meeting.

CONSEQUENT on the decrease of plague at Karachi, the inspection post of Khanpur on the North-Western Railway is to be closed at once.

A STATEMENT of plague expenditure in Madras Presidency up to the end of January last is published. The total amount is Rs. 2,66,367.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras, held on Monday evening, the rate of interest was reduced 1 per cent. The present rate is 4 per cent.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. H. BROWNE, I. M. S., Principal of the Lahore Medical College, has been granted an extension of three months' leave on medical certificate.

IN connection with the formation of the new Frontier Province, the Commissioners of the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions have been summoned to Simla to discuss new district arrangements.

HOW LONG WILL ENGLAND'S COAL LAST?

AN ANXIOUS QUESTION FOR THE FUTURE.

BY JAMES GEIKIE, F.R.S., PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE new tax to be levied on coal for export, and the lively discussions to which it has given rise, have again roused the attention of the nation to the question of the duration of its coal supply. From time to time a note of warning has been sounded by geologists and others as to the exhaustion of our fossil fuel at no very distant date. But the general public having somehow adopted the comfortable belief that our supplies are "practically inexhaustible," paid little attention at first to the Cassandra-like predictions of our wise men. Some thirty-five years ago, however, the late Professor Jevons did succeed in disturbing British equanimity, by stating, on what seemed good grounds, that at the rapidly increasing rate of production our coal would be nearly exhausted in a hundred years. Every one knows that the value of an estimate depends on the accuracy of the data employed. Some pointed out that the records of annual coal consumption had been accurately kept for too short a period to allow of any reliable forecast being made. Admitting that the output had been increasing by leaps and bounds, it was argued that this was mainly due to the equally rapid and abnormal development of our commercial activity which had followed the introduction of steam power. The effect of this initial increase in the annual output of coal was still perceptible, just as it was, in a minor degree, in the then rate of increase of the population. From this it was concluded that the rate of increase of coal used *per head* of the population would follow a diminishing ratio analogous to that shown by the curve of population. Others, again, doubted whether the statements as to the amount of coal were quite reliable. Many, ignorant of the geological conditions of our coal-fields, thought the estimates made by scientific experts might after all be mere guesses, and that the available coal supply might be much greater than was supposed. Now, it must at once be admitted that a complete and accurate estimate of the amount of coal at our disposal is an impossibility. So many allowances have to be made for one contingency and another that no two experts, equally well informed, are likely to come to precisely the same conclusion. But, admitting this, it may yet be confidently asserted that enough is known of our coal-fields to make it absolutely certain that our coal supply is not "practically inexhaustible." Nor can the question of the duration of that supply be considered merely of academic interest. No thoughtful statesman, no patriotic citizen, can contemplate the enormous annual output of our coal-fields without serious misgivings as to the fate of our commerce in the immediate future.

COAL FIELDS "VISIBLE" AND "CONCEALED."

But let us first try to take stock of our assets. The coal-fields of our islands occur under two conditions—some are "visible," others are "concealed." In the case of the former the coal-bearing strata appear at the actual surface: we can traverse them in all directions, and their actual extent and thickness can be readily measured. They occur mainly in the form of basins, more or less irregular in shape—the strata being arranged like a series of saucers, one within another. Not a few of our coal-basins are in this way bounded on one or more sides by great dislocations. At first sight it seems unfortunate that this should be the case. One is apt to suppose that, but for these interrupting "faults," the coal-bearing strata must have extended over wider areas. Nor, indeed, can it be doubted that our coalfields did at one time spread over enormous tracts from which they have since vanished. We have good reason to believe that all or nearly all our now detached areas of coal-bearing beds were formerly continuous. In the stage of their existence the deposits occupied approximately horizontal positions. Eventually, owing to movements of the earth's crust, the strata were subjected to compression, with the result that they were thrown into a series of broad undulations; while in many places "faults" or dislocations appeared, by which the continuity of the strata was interrupted. It can be shown that since the time of those earth-movements our land has been subjected to the protracted process of "denudation," whereby a thickness of many thousands of feet of rock of all kinds has been gradually removed from the surface of the country. Had it not been for the earth-movements referred to, it is quite certain that our coal-fields would have been much less extensive than they are—if indeed any portion of them could have survived. But, owing to the folding of the crust, they have been preserved in the deep hollows and basins thus formed, or dropped down by "faults" amongst rocks older than themselves—while from the tops of the undulations or broad ridges the strata, with which they were formerly continuous, have been swept away.

THE JEVONS PANIC.

The extent and structure of those basins are now well-known, and the number of workable coal-seams has long been ascertained. Experience has shown that coal-seams are usually very persistent—occurring often enough throughout the whole extent of a coal-field. There are of course many exceptions, but persistency is the rule, and it is this circumstance that makes coal-mining a more reliable investment than lode-mining. In the case of our British coal-fields the depth to which a shaft must be sunk in order to strike a particular seam can generally be estimated with accuracy, and the amount of coal available can be calculated with considerable confidence. But lode-mining is always more or less uncertain—only a little more reliable in many cases than a lottery. No one can say for certain whether a newly-opened lode is going to fill or to empty the pockets of its exploiters. So far, then, as regards our "visible" coal-fields, it need not be doubted that an approximately accurate estimate of their contents is possible. In 1860 Professor Hull, with such data as were at that time available, had come to the conclusion that the amount of workable coal occurring at all depths down to 4000 feet was probably 79,843,000,000 tons—a supply which he thought might keep us going for a thousand years. This result only confirmed most people in their comfortable belief in the existence of a "practically inexhaustible" coal supply. No doubt a thousand years would come to an end, but much might have happened before that—perhaps even a substitute for coal might have been discovered! But on the appearance of Professor Jevons' remarkable work the public passed at once from a state of placid unconcern to one of panic, under the influence of which a Royal Commission was appointed in 1866 to inquire into the whole question of the amount of our coal supply and its probable duration. After laborious investigations extended to every coal-producing district in our islands, the Commissioners reported in 1871 that the probable quantity of available coal (down to a depth of 4000 feet) in our "visible" coal-fields was 90,237,000,000 tons while that which probably existed at workable depths in "concealed" coal-fields was estimated at 56,373,000,000 tons—making an aggregate quantity of 146,480,000,000 tons which might be reasonably expected to be available for use.

SOME AMAZING FIGURES.

Naturally one was inclined to place more confidence in the estimated supply to be obtained from our "visible" coal-fields. The quantity said to be available in our "concealed" coal-fields was admittedly more or less conjectural, and might be either greatly under or over the amount stated by the Commissioner. Nevertheless their report soothed the apprehensions of the public, for it showed that we had probably much larger assets at our credit than had been supposed. The Commissioners considered the question of the probable duration of the supply, but were very guarded in their remarks on that subject. They gave a table compiled for them by Mr. Price Williams, in which it is shown that the large total of 146,480,000,000 tons would be consumed in 360 years, by which time the population of those islands (which increases at a diminishing rate) would be over 131,000,000, and the annual consumption of coal would be some 612,000,000 tons. This calculation is founded upon a geometrical increase in the rate of consumption of coal; but, as the Commissioners point out, the increase in the rate of output may be arithmetical. They then give a calculation founded upon this assumption.

(To be concluded.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BADEN-POWELL RETURNING HOME.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE BOERS.

OUR FORCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 8.

General Baden-Powell has sailed homewards suffering from the effects of West African fever.

Lord Stanley, Under-Secretary for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that a full enquiry had been ordered into the allegations against the Boers regarding the killing of wounded at Vlakfontein.

The number of our troops, he said, at present in South Africa was 211,000 men of which 14,000 were sick.

THE LIBERAL CRISIS.

ANOTHER "DAILY NEWS" SURPRISE.

Lord Rosebery had an hour's audience of the King to day.

This excites comment in connection with the crisis in the Liberal Party.

The papers remark on the change of tone in the "Daily News" which, in a caustic article, calls Mr. Kruger and his entourage contemptible exiles, safely intriguing beyond the reach of the guns.

PLAGUE ON A STEAMER AT MARSEILLES.

THREE HUNDRED PASSENGERS IN QUARANTINE.

The Liner S. S. Laos which has arrived at Marseilles from the Far East has fifteen cases of Bubonic fever on board and upwards of three hundred passengers and crew have been placed in quarantine.

PLAGUE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Owing to the plague in Constantinople the Orient Express service has been suspended.

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL BRIDGE IN CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Admiral Bridge, the new Naval Commander-in-Chief in China, has arrived at Taku and inspected the destruction now proceeding of the British section of the Forts. He afterwards went to Peking.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

THE KALGOORLIE MINERS.

The Railway strike in West Australia has paralysed trade and the Kalgoorlie mines will be compelled to close unless the strike is settled.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

CAPTAIN CARR VICTORIOUS.

The Lords have reversed the judgment in the case of Fracis Times versus Captain Carr, R. N. (H. M. S. Lapwing) for the seizure of arms in the Persian Gulf from the s. s. Beluchistan and decided in favour of Captain Carr.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have landed at Adelaide.

THE AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE BILL.

The Australian Defence Bill provides that all male British subjects between the age of eighteen and sixty years shall be liable to serve in time of emergency.

DISASTROUS INUNDATION IN CHINA.

A "Standard" telegram from Shanghai states that a terrible inundation has taken place in the Kiangsi Province and it is stated that 4,000 inhabitants have been drowned.

THE HEAT IN NEW YORK.

Nine hundred and eighty-nine deaths have taken place from heat in New York during the past week during which time the heat has been greater than ever.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

A Russian communique states that the Thibetan Mission is purely of a religious character and has no political significance.

THE number of mules required each year for Ordnance purposes in India is about 300, between the ages of 4 and 6, for which the military authorities are prepared to pay an average price of £26-10-0 each, landed in India.

WITH reference to the projected removal of the Punjab Government to new summer quarters, information is now being collected as to the number of persons taken up to Simla every year by the Provincial Government, and as to the value of property held in the station by the Local Government. At the same time reference is being made to inquiries instituted in previous years as to the suitability of Murree or Dalhousie, or if necessary of a new location altogether as a summer capital.

DURING the first two months of the current financial year, April and May, there has been a total increase of 557 lakhs in the foreign trade of India—197 lakhs increase in imports and 360 lakhs in exports—compared with April and May 1900. Among the imports cotton piecegoods contribute 115 lakhs to the total increase, and sugar 25 lakhs. Among exports cotton has increased by 196 lakhs, oil-seed by 169 lakhs, cotton yarn 68 lakhs, and wheat 10 lakhs. On the other hand, hides have decreased by 32 lakhs (showing that the heavy cattle mortality is stayed) rice has fallen off by 38 lakhs and opium by 9 lakhs. On the whole the figures are distinctly favourable.

THE Commission which has been appointed to adjudicate upon the claims of persons deported from South Africa as "undesirables" had under consideration the other day the position of the employes of the Netherlands South African Railway Company. Sir John Ardagh who represented the Government urged that as the Concession Commission had declared the Company to be a belligerent those who were in its employment up to the time of the British occupation should be presumed to have been belligerents unless they were able to establish the contrary. The Chairman, Mr. Milvain K.C. declined to take the course suggested, his ruling being that this Commission was concerned with individuals and not with the Railway Company.

CUP FOR REGIMENTAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

A cup, valued five hundred rupees and presented by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, with one hundred rupees added by the Bengal and Punjab Rifle Associations, will be competed for between now and the 10th December next by regimental teams, each team to contain an officer belonging to a native regiment in the Punjab and Bengal Commands and the Hyderabad Contingent. The competition is to be shot off locally and the scores forwarded to the Assistant-Adjutant General for Musketry.

A TEMPORARY LAKE.

The lake formed in the Shingshal Valley by a glacier which advanced last spring has broken its dam, the water escaping gradually without damaging bridges on the Hunza River below.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General Blacksley, Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Bombay, has been granted an extension of his appointment to the 30th September.

Major-General Hart has handed over the Command of Quetta District to Colonel Glennie, R. E, and embarks for Home next Saturday on three months' leave.

2nd-Lieutenant White, 16th Bombay Infantry, is posted to the 44th Gurkhas.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILES, JULY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here outwards day before yesterday evening.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Lucknow left here for Bombay, yesterday.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tientsin (extra) arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Maria Valerie left Kobe for Bombay, on the morning of the 8th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari reached Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 9th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Straits quiet.
Good Brownugger 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	94 1-16
Bar Silver	27

CRICKET IN POONA.

CRICKET during the last week in Poona, writes a correspondent, was confined to Gymkhana matches. On Thursday, the 4th, they met the Poona Parsee Gymkhana C. C. The latter won the toss and going in to bat on a wicket that was rather bumpy were disposed of by Douglas and Milman for 30.

The Gymkhana replied with 282. Douglas 87, Ward and Edwardes 50 each. For the Parsees the only bowler who met with any success was P. S. Bharucha, an underhand bowler.

On the following Friday and Saturday an eleven of Parsees from Bombay captained by Chinoy was met. The visitors won the toss and compiled 117. Milman for the Gymkhana taking five wickets for 36 runs. The Gymkhana made 180, out of which Captain Douglas contributed 72 and carried his bat through the innings. Ward made 31, but the rest of the batting was disappointing, considering that the opposing bowling was not of a high class.

Chinoy's XI in their second venture played for a draw and were four hours compiling 141 of which Daruwallah made 41. Milman again was the most successful bowler and took 6 wickets for 35. The Poona Gymkhana had 79 to win and two hours left to play but rain came on and prevented a definite conclusion being arrived at.

The Gymkhana fielding was not at all up to the mark, but Sprott kept wicket well. By the bye I see that one of your correspondents has been charging Sprott with being out of form. In the three matches he has played up to date he has scored 54 for once out, so your correspondent has set him a very high standard to come up to if an average of 54 is out of form!

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF POONA.

Up to date, writes a correspondent, the prospects of the kharif harvest are fairly good. The rain that has fallen during the last week has been fairly general and sowing will be practicable even in the east of the district. In the west a break would be appreciated to allow of the planting out of the seedlings.

POONA GYMKHANA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE Poona Gymkhana Club Open Challenge Lawn Tennis and Badminton Tornaments will be held at Poona between the 16th and 20th September. Particulars can be obtained by applying to the Honorary Secretary for Lawn Tennis and Badminton, Poona Gymkhana Club.

THE jubilee celebrations in connection with Glasgow University were concluded on June 14. In the forenoon a largely attended meeting was held in the Bute Hall, under the presidency of Principal Story, and an address on William Hunter written by Professor Young, was read in his absence, through illness, by Professor Bower. In the afternoon an "At Home" was held in the art galleries of the exhibition. In the evening the University authorities and the delegates from other cities were entertained at a banquet given by the corporation in the City Chambers.

THE Russians have now organised the exploitation of gold-bearing territory in Manchuria. The laws enforced are those obtaining in Russia, and a High Commissioner has been appointed to superintend the labour of reducing to order the conflicting claims and methods already in use there. Many of the gold-seekers secured mining rights from the Chinese authorities before the troubles began, and it is said the rights granted were simply fabulous in character and extent,—hundreds of square miles of auriferous country being leased to one man. The High Commissioner—a newly-created post similar, presumably to that of the frontier Commissioner—will have full powers to settle arbitrarily on the spot all claims, and the aim will be to reduce the exploitation of gold mining to the same level as it holds in Eastern Siberia, that is to say, the industry will be entirely under the supervision of the Government officials, to whom all gold must be delivered. It is not expected that, for the present at any rate, the lately accorded permission for free traffic in uncoined gold will be extended to Manchuria. Moreover, the existing laws exclude the foreigner, who can only take part in such enterprises by acting through Russians and then only if the connivance of the authorities is previously secured. In a new country the latter will be rather more difficult to compass than is the case in territory where Russia has been long established.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

REVIVAL OF "THE TOREADOR".

RECITAL BY PADEREWSKI.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

SIDE by side are two rooms in the Fine Art Society's Galleries which offer as great a contrast as has ever been placed before the tired eyes of the Bond-street lounger. In one are Mr. Arthur Severn's forty sketches of richly-coloured clouds and waves and trees, and in the other Mr. I. G. Millais covers the walls with black and white drawings of stags, leopards, lions, ducks, and strange African beasts, leaping, dancing, crawling, and flying in busy multitudes. In Mr. Severn's room the first to strike the eye is, by an unusual coincidence, No. 1 in the catalogue. It is a reminiscence of modern warships by moonlight. The dark vessels lie on the silvery grey sea, softened to a look of mossy harmlessness by the hazy silvery light. Yet something in their suggestion makes them actually more impressive than when clearly seen and judged in cold and business noonday. No. 13, "Abbeville by Moonlight," is a very different phase of the same hour. The likeness to Notre Dame of Paris which Abbeville always bears is unusually noticeable. No. 15, "The Gullery at Ravenglass," is a refreshing and unusual picture. We see only a patch of sand and reedy slope no larger than a tennis lawn, and beyond it is a dull, hot sky, but the whole ground is strewn and scattered with gulls, and the whole air is whirling with them. The subject is new and rendered with sweeping effectiveness. His "Hazy Afternoon Westminster" No. 20 is remarkable for being so like Westminster on any afternoon. It is a perfectly average and self-denying view of the Houses of Parliament without the least attempt to foist any spurious effect to give them interest. No. 27 "Les Avants" is a picture of a hillside and nothing else. The side has a pleasant colour and was worth painting. It fills the four corners of the frame and the result is a pleasent surface got by a device of perfect simplicity and unconventionality. There are several pictures of waves following waves in swift succession, but without storm or turbulence, No. 39 being the best of them and there is an odd picture of flowers gowing in a garden on which we look down just as we do in nature No. 31. There is no horizon to the picture and its effect has got by its truth. Here is the thing as we always see it while walking down the path but as we never think of painting it. The colouring of the flowers is unusually frank and brilliant and no false poetry takes away from their individual and natural look.

In Mr. Millais' room, where his drawings of "Birds and Animals in Motion" are collected, the reading public will recognise many of the designs which have already been used in reduced form for book illustration. Collected on the walls their liveliness and the vigour of their grouping is most exhilarating. Most of the compositions are full of figures, and every animal is going its hardest. There are the two that represent the descent of strong birds on flocks of weak ones who are made to bustle for their lives. These are Nos. 8 and 24. Herons in the first and gulls in the second are "Moving Widgeon." The scene is dramatic, and, to anybody but a widgeon, most amusing. There are roe deer going through a wire fence. No. 30. They charge the fence, flatten themselves, and protrude noses at the last moment, and go through on the swing with dragging feet like a diver through reeds. There are wild beasts at play, No. 39, in which these animals who look like Shetland ponies into whom devils too large to fit them had been akwardly thrust, go shaking their ugly horns and flinging their sharp-hoofed legs about, as if trying to buck-jump their very souls off their backs. There are two little cheetahs, who have been let loose at spring buck, and, having dashed into a herd and struck down the best, are looking back with an oily twist of their spines and a dull intensity in their deep, hard eyes, to see if their masters are coming up. The rest of the herd of spring buck have ceased to run, and are all looking with fascination and fear to see what will happen next. These drawings are not done in the Zoological Gardens. They all bear the stamp of real pages from Nature's comedy and tragedy, and for this reason, are interesting, not merely to naturalists and sportsmen, to whom they are chiefly addressed, but to anyone who feels that he belongs too much to that one half of the world that does not know how the other half lives.

Although it seems much too early to talk about next opera season, yet, as some ridiculous rumours are going about that the season is likely to close at the end of June, in order that a foreign company may then appear, it will be advisable to give some facts. No arrangements at all have yet been made for 1902, and much will, of course, depend upon the wishes of the King and Queen, who will, it is hoped, become as frequent visitors to Covent Garden as ever. But it is very possible that the season may be much longer than usual, starting, in fact, about April 28 with two or three cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," operas, which have a large following, although the subscribers may not want too much of them. For the regular season, the repertory will be varied, and the best available vocalists engaged, while in the course of the summer there is a proposition, to which we have already referred, to bring over the Dresden company for four or more representations of M. Paderewski's opera, "Manru," which, in some form or other, will probably be heard in June or July. The latter part of the season will no doubt be especially supported by the large number of American and other foreign visitors attracted to London by the Coronation festivities. A State representation may confidently be expected, when a Queen of England will appear for the first time at any opera gala since Napoleon III. visited Queen Victoria in the height of the Crimean War. A gratuitous performance, such as was given at the last two Coronations, is most unlikely.

There could be no doubt about the heartiness—of the indiscriminateness—of the applause that greeted Mr. George Edwardes's new production, "The Toreador." Nearly everything was encored, some two or three times. Every member of the cast had a reception and a call, and a great many of the authors and composers, who almost equalled the cast in numbers, were well received after the fall of the curtain. If such a play is to be judged by what it aims at the applause was in most cases justified. "Be gay, and let who will be clever" is the motto which should apply to such productions and in respect of gaiety "The Toreador" was well up to the traditions of the familiar old home of musical comedy in which it was produced. If there was no one performer who was quite a host in himself as Fred Leslie or Arthur Roberts used to be, there was an excellent all-round cast, every member of which worked hard to make the play "go," and "go" it did, with more than usual smoothness for a first night, from beginning to end. There is a great deal of story for a musical comedy, in "The Toreador," so much that it very often seemed to get in the way and obstruct the real business of the evening. The first act was laid in a Flower Shop at Biarritz, a very pretty scene, indeed, and the main business of it, which seemed to give the authors, Mr. James T. Tanner and Mr. Harry Nicholls, some trouble, was to get the characters over to Villaya, in Spain, where a bull fight was going to be held. The second scene was the Market-square, Villaya, also an attractive set, when the authors again had their work cut out for them in getting as many of the English people as possible into Spanish costumes. Of the plot itself, it is sufficient to say that its main points were to get Mr. Edmund Payne, who played Sammy Gigg, a tiger out of place, into the position of having to play the part of leading Toreador at a bull fight, and to disguise Nancy Stanton (Miss Florence Collingborne) as a man and the husband of Dora Selby (Miss Marie Studholme), in order that Sir Archibald Slackitt (Mr. George Grossmith, Junr.), in love with the former and Augustus Traill (Mr. Lionel Mackinder), in love with the latter, should find that the course of stage love never did run smooth—till the second act. These little affairs are further complicated by a lively widow quarrelling with a mighty Toreador, Carajola, whom in a fit of romantic feeling she had attracted from his Spanish sweetheart, Dona Teresa. These plots and counter plots give rise to various lyrics, chiefly written by Messrs. Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank, and composed by Messrs. Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton, which are not specially remarkable in any way (though a laughing chorus of the latter's will probably be making night hideous very shortly), the success in the lyrical way being Mr. Paul Ruben's "Everybody's awfully good to me," sung by Mr. George Grossmith, who played the good-natured guardsman with marked success. For the rest, Mr. Edmund Payne, though very funny at times, did not bear the great burden that fell on his shoulders with the ease that he will, no doubt, acquire later; Mr. Fred Wright danced cleverly; and Mr. Robert Nainby was not given a chance with the part of a stupid Cadist agitator. Miss Florence Collingbourne sang charmingly; Miss Claire Romaine with praiseworthy vigour; Miss Maidie Hope voluptuously; Miss Gertie Millar saucily; and Miss Violet Lloyd prettily. The chorus was the kind of chorus one expects at the Gaiety.

Mr. Paderewski's superb playing at St. James's Hall has created more profound impression than ever. A glorious programme led off with Haydn's F minor Variations, Mozart's Rondo in A minor and Beethoven's Waldstein Sonata and they were all listened to with a certain measure of enthusiasm. But Schumann's Sonata in F sharp minor moved the audience to a degree of admiration which could only be expressed by summoning the geatlest and yet most leonine of players to receive round after round of applause. It was indeed an overwhelming interpretation of Schumann's loftiest mood, beyond criticism not to say reproach. Strength and sweetness, delicacy and vigour, keen understanding and passionate fervour—each quality had its share in this perfect unfolding of the master's mind. After such a "tour de force" something in the nature of an anti-climax might perhaps have been feared with another than Paderewski at the keyboard. But the great pianist, having worked his hearers up to a pitch thus exalted, was able to keep them there with a Chopin selection as cunningly contrasted as it was unimpeachably performed. A ballade, a prelude, three etudes, a mazurka, a nocturne, and a scherzo—even these left the audience unsatisfied, and Mr. Paderewski was not suffered to depart until he had returned to play first the "Grande Valse Brillante" and then the A flat Polonaise, which he gave with undiminished and unrivalled power.

Another brilliant audience assembled at Covent Garden on June 18 to hear Madame Melba in "Faust." Marguerite was some few years ago one of Madame Melba's favourite parts; the character now suits her all the better, inasmuch as of late she has managed to acquire a more dramatic style, so that, although her singing and acting in the garden scene are of the same tender character as before, avoiding the impassioned business which some prime donne affect, she now manages to throw greater force into the dramatic situations in the cathedral and elsewhere. How Madame Melba sings the music need not again be told. The "Jewel" Song was an excellent example of purity of voice and style, while her share in the love duets was equally admirable. Most of the other parts were in safe and some in familiar hands—such as the Valentine of M. Declery, the Mephistopheles—handsome and picturesque, if not especially sardonic—of M. Plancon, and the Marthe of Madame Bauermeister, while Madame Lunn played Siebel. Mr. Coates, who did so well in "Much Ado," was cast for Faust—a part, by the way, which seems to be a favourite among English tenors at the Royal Opera, where it has been sung by Maas, Ben Davies, and others, to say nothing of Sims Reeves, who was one of its earliest exponents. Mr. Coates's voice is hardly powerful enough for Covent Garden, and in the concerted music in the garden scene his associates were apparently afraid to let themselves go. Still, he sang artistically, and acted the role in the traditional fashion. His costume would perhaps have astonished the inhabitants of the modiæval German town, although his bravely-feathered hat might have been the envy of a present-day working girl out for a holiday. But the "Faust" costumes always have been extraordinary. Mephistopheles, for example, from the days of M. Faure downwards, has always worn the flaring red, which was fashionable among the young Italian nobles of the fourteenth century, but which would have attracted far too much attention to the personality of his Satanic Majesty in old Leipsic; while Marguerite's costume is invariably beyond the means of a damsel of her modest station. To-night Madame Calve makes her reatree and we are asked to state that next Tuesday, to support Madame Ternina in "Tristan," Herr Forschammer, the tenor, of Dresden, has been specially engaged.

THE lot of a Censor of Plays is not a happy one. A few weeks ago a number of French legislators were calling for the head of their licenser on a charger. And now it is Mr. Redford's turn. Mr. J. T. Grein, in the "Sunday Special," is very angry because "Une Visite de Noces" has been refused by the Censor, while "Sapho" has been passed. Perhaps if Mr. Redford gave his reasons—which is always a very unsafe thing to do—he would say that he licensed "Sapho" because she was to be given in French, and refused "A First Visit" because it was to be played in English. There is much virtue in a foreign language, and it is more than possible that some of Yvette Guilbert's songs, at which everybody chuckles in French would hardly be tolerated in the vulgar tongue. But this answer, if it were given would not content Mr. Grein who has never forgotten the blushes which dyed his cheeks when he witnessed "Kitty Grey" as originally produced in London. "If Kitty Grey is licensed, he demands fiercely, "why not A First Visit?" To which the Censor would reply that he endeavours to license as few improprieties as may be, and if a dubious play occasionally escapes his lynx eye, that is no reason why he should be blamed for dropping on other dubious plays. And no one can pretend that "Une Visite de Noces" is what ladies call *quite* nice.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday, brings the following passengers:—

Allen Mr and Mrs	Kirwan Capt R
Allen Miss	Lloyd Capt W C
Atkinson Lieut-Col	Marshall Mr and Mrs
Allen Mr E C	Moir Mr R J
Arabi Mr M	McCrie Mr C
Balford Mr and Mrs	Mail Mr A
Bukhsh Mr	Newell Major
Bouchier Capt	Oswald Mr W
Carey Major D	Oldham Mr
Campbell Mr W	Powell Mr J
Critchley Mr D	Patterson Capt H
Clifton Mrs C M	Richmond Mr and Mrs
Caulfield Major F	Remington Capt J
Chateris Mr J	Seymour Mr W
Dunlop Mr R	Saunders Capt J
De Richards Mr C	Searles Mr and Miss
Fitzgibbon, Mr P	Strange Mr W
Greig Mr	Thomson Rev and Mrs
Geddon Miss	Thorn Mr W
Ghandi Mr R and son	Waller Mr A S
Gillmore Rev C A	Waller Capt F C
Humphrey Mrs and infant	Wood Capt
Hunter Mr and Mrs	Woodhouse Mr E
Hardy Mrs	Watson Mrs
Ireland Lieut D C	Wealleus Major
Iremsine Mr and Mrs	Younghusband Capt
Irvin Mr A S	Younghusband Mr
Jack Mr W	Younghusband Miss
Kennedy Mr B C	

LORD JOHN RUSSELL and Sir Charles Wood would have made a fine bargain for the country if they had granted £6,000 to the British Museum in 1848 for the purchase of the Barrois collection of illuminated MSS., which was shortly afterwards sold to the late Lord Ashburnham for £8,000. Last week the collection was disposed of at Sotheby's, and realised upwards of £33,000.

IT needs considerable moral and physical courage in these days to adopt deliberately the somewhat unpopular profession known as "welshing." But there are some brave hearts who, since there is no other means by which they can indulge their passion for sport, calmly accept the risks and visit every racecourse with imperturbable good humour, bearing patiently with the weaknesses of mankind. At times, however, it goes hard with them. At Ascot one of the fraternity had a most unpleasant experience. Having collected all the money he could, and satisfactorily made his book, he was attempting to leave the course before meeting his creditors at the appointed time. Unfortunately for him his intention became known. In a moment he was in the hands of a hostile crowd of indignant sportsmen, who stripped him of his clothing, and then chivied him round the course and past the Grand Stand. It is said he made good running, and eventually escaped from his tormentors; but that is not the sort of race a Welsher loves.

AMBULANCE WORK IN BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE MOVEMENT.

YESTERDAY afternoon H. E. the Governor met the Committee of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association in the Council Hall of the Secretariat. There was a good gathering, among those present being:—Brigadier-General Riddell, Chairman, Managing Committee, Lady Jenkins, Mrs E. M. Slater, Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, Dr. A. M. Benson, Mrs. Louis P. Russell, Miss Russell, The Acting Honorary Secretary, Y. W. C. A.; Surgeon General Bainbridge, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Colonel Hatch, Sir Balchandra K. Bhatadavakar, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Major W. E Jennings, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Acting General Secretary Y. M. C. A., Dr. Kavasji E. Dadachandji; Mr. E. H. Aitkins, Mr. E. A. Kenyon and Mrs. Kenyon, Hon'ble Bomanji D. Petit, Dr. J. Pollen, Mr. Damodhar Goverdhandas, Major J. Lloyd Jones, Mr. Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Sundernath Khote, Dr. Choksy and Captain H. E. Pritchard and Mr. George Joint Hon. Secretaries.

His Excellency said:—It affords me very great pleasure to see so many of the Committee who are interested in the work of the St. John Ambulance Association here to-day, and to be able to congratulate them upon the very satisfactory progress that this movement has already made. I am confident that when Major Yate comes out next cold weather we shall have a very good account to give him of the progress of the movement in Bombay. I most certainly re-echo the wish expressed in your report that my presence to-day may be of some slight assistance to the movement. When Major Yate first spoke to me on the subject, I was a little doubtful as to whether in the trying conditions under which the Presidency now labours, this movement would be taken up quite as readily as he hoped and expected. Nevertheless in communicating with some of the officials connected with the Police and with the great Railway Companies I am very gratified to learn that classes for Europeans and for Native Sepoys have been or are being formed amongst the police and that the Railway Companies have also kindly promised to do what they can to co-operate in the movement. I am also very pleased to learn that classes for ladies were formed and were instructed by Dr. Benson and Major Jennings and that twenty-one out of twenty-two ladies have already passed the necessary examinations and have applied for certificates to the Home authorities. I understand that another class for ladies is being formed under the same instructors; also that Major Lloyd Jones has instructed 130 Government telegraphists and that classes are being formed in the St. Xavier's and St Mary's Colleges and the Cathedral High School. The Royal Artillery, Colaba, and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Volunteer Rifles and the Light Horse are also forming classes and I am glad to learn that the movement has also extended to Ahmedabad and that classes are forming there. I sincerely hope that some of the other principal mofussil towns will show their activity in this direction. Of course I don't suppose we here this afternoon will have anything like a formal meeting, but I hope that some of the ladies and gentlemen who are present may be able to make some suggestions as to any further steps that can be taken to promote the success of the movement. I should myself like to know whether it may not be possible to interest some of the great manufacturers in this town so as to establish classes amongst their hands, because I think that nothing would tend to a better comprehension of the movement amongst the working people than the establishment of classes in those great mills or places where machinery is used and where a certain amount of risk to life and limb must necessarily exist. If any of the ladies and gentlemen who are here present to-day would kindly offer any suggestion that might occur to them as to how we may promote the success of the movement I think there is a good opportunity to do so as the representatives of the Press are here and they will be able rapidly to disseminate any suggestion that may be brought forward.

Brigadier-General Riddell said he had to thank His Excellency for honouring the meeting with his presence and giving an impetus to the cause they were connected with. He thought His Excellency had mentioned everything that they could possibly have included in the work and he trusted he might be permitted the honour of asking His Excellency to become a patron of the centre of the St. John Ambulance Association that had been formed in Bombay.

His Excellency having waited for any further remarks said: It would appear that nobody can be seduced by my tempting invitation to make a speech and in these circumstances I must content myself by saying that I am glad to learn from private communications that so far as different bodies in this town are concerned satisfactory progress is being made and I trust that amongst other private individuals the same satisfactory progress shortly will be made. I thank you very much for the honour you have done me in coming forward this afternoon to indicate the success of your movement.

The meeting then terminated.

KILLED BY A FALLING SHED.

AN inquiry was held yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrae, the Coroner, on the body of Nanao Jattee, a labourer, aged twenty-eight years, who resided at Khetwady 6th Lane. About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, the deceased, along with another labourer, was engaged in removing bricks and tiles from near a newly erected stable shed on Morland Road, when suddenly the structure was blown down by a violent gust of wind. The other labourer ran away to a safe distance but, before the deceased could do so a heavy piece of wood from the roof fell on his back and knocked him down and immediately after another piece of wood fell on his left ankle, fracturing it. He was extricated and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that in addition to the severe injuries to his left foot, he had sustained serious injuries to his spine. He was detained at the hospital, but never recovered and died on Monday evening. The shed in question had been erected for Mowji Heerji, under the supervision of a Mistri named Jamal Teja. It was built of bricks, chunam and wooden pillars, the roof being covered with Mangalore tiles. Everything was said to have been built of "pucca" materials. The main part of the shed had been finished the day before the accident, which was a very wet day. The mistri, who was present at the time, noticed the pillars bending owing to the force of a sudden violent gust of wind. He warned the labourers at work of the danger and the structure came down with a loud crash in a few seconds. The mistri in course of his evidence stated that he had built two or three similar sheds like the one in question. His master told him to build it economically. The plans had been passed by the municipality before they started the work. If the building had got dried and the mortar set, the accident would not have taken place. If the structure had been abutting a road, it would have been protected as usual, until it was dried. But as it was in a compound, no such precautions were adopted. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that deceased died of multiple injuries caused by the accidental fall on him of part of a newly-built shed on Morland Road.

THE AMERICAN GUNBOAT MARIETTA.

YESTERDAY at 1 p. m., Brigadier-General W. H. Riddell, Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Captain F. L. Vincent, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, paid a visit to the American Gun Boat Marietta, now in Bombay harbour. On the Brigadier General returning ashore, a salute of 11 guns was fired from the vessel in his honour.

THE COMMODORESHIP OF THE P. & O. FLEET.

APPOINTMENT OF CAPT. LOGGIN, OF THE ARCADIA.

A PLEASANT surprise awaited Captain A. C. Loggin, R. N. R., Commander of the P. & O. steamer Arcadia, on his arrival at Colombo from Australia at mid-night yesterday. Intelligence had been received by the local Agent of the P. & O. Company from the head office in London by the last Orient mail to confer to Captain Loggin his appointment to the post of Commodore of the P. & O. Fleet, in succession to Capain, Reeves, R. N. R., of the Australia, who has retired. Commodore Reeves left Colombo last on the 24th April, and retired from service on his arrival in London. Commodore Loggin, who is now the senior officer of the P. & O. Company, is to be congratulated on his promotion.—"Times of Ceylon" (July 4.)

A REMARKABLE discovery of gold and silver is reported from Torbeckhill, near Annan. The mineral was sent to a prominent analyst, who states that it contains 4 cwts. of gold and 10 cwt. silver to the ton. The place where the valuable metal was found is in a working called the Cave, which was worked in the eighteenth century by some Germans, the results of which never transpired. There is a large quantity of similar rock in the neighbourhood. An expert thinks that if this working is gone on with it will prove valuable.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

GREAT MEETING YESTERDAY.

EULOGISTIC SPEECHES.

YESTERDAY afternoon a great gathering took place in the Town Hall when a meeting was held to express regret at the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C. I. E., and to take steps towards raising a suitable memorial in his honour. The Hall was packed with representatives of the Native Communities and it was of interest to note that besides the leading men of all castes and creeds in the city, there was a very large assembly of young men of the student class. Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, presided and the gentlemen on the platform included Sir Charles Ollivant, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy and other representatives of the European community among whom the late Mr. Justice Ranade was held in the highest esteem.

Amongst those present were:—The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart., Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. S. Rebsch, Professor O. V. Muller, Mr. J. Tata, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Messrs. R. W. Sethna, L. N. Banaji, D. E. Wacha, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Messrs. R. M. Patel, C. M. Cursetji, K. R. Cama, R. M. Sayani, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Darashow Ruttonji Chichgar, K. G. Dasai, J. G. Mody, Jehangir B. Petit, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Jumsetji Cursetji Jannsetji Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, P. N. Wadia, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai, Shantaram Vithal, K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, A. G. Viegas, Rustom K. R. Cama, C. H. Setelwad, Gopal Sathe, Jiwanji Jamsetji Mody, Eknath R. Khote, S. D. Khote, Vithaldas D. Mulji, Bhagwandas Nurrotumdas, K. N. Kabraji, E. D. Talati, Manmohundas Ramji, Jiwanji Limjibhai, Ruttonsey Mulji, Byramji Kanga, Jogmohundas Varjiwandas, Professor Velinkar and many others.

The Sheriff having read the notice convening the meeting, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bomanji Dinsha Petit, His Excellency the Governor occupied the chair.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. Lord Northcote said:—When the late Mr. Justice Ranade was taken from amongst us a chorus of sorrow and sympathy went up from all parts of the Bombay Presidency, and from many places far outside its borders, Europeans as well as natives alike recognised that in losing Mr. Ranade India lost an able, a fearless and a zealous public servant. It was not my good fortune to know Mr. Ranade personally until within the last few months of his long and honourable career, and there can scarcely be a man in this room who is not far better qualified than myself to pronounce his eulogy. But my presence to-day will afford, I hope, proof that Government are ready and anxious to do honour to the memory of an illustrious Indian, a ripe scholar, an eminent Judge, and one who was devoted to the interests of his country. In my address some months ago to the members of the University of Bombay I paid a brief tribute to Mr. Ranade as scholar, and as High Court Judge, and I will not to-day again go over ground so familiar to you all. But in addition to the purely judicial functions of the High Court, Mr Ranade, at an earlier period of his career rendered most valuable service to his country and to its rulers by the close attention he paid to the economical conditions of the country—perhaps I may quote as a notable instance his keen appreciation of, and aid in, working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. His sympathies were ever with the poor, whose voices and true feelings it is not always easy to ascertain—and I have read in many a resolution of Government passed between 1883 and 1894 how much they appreciated the aid of one who was himself a fearless social reformer, and who never shrunk from pressing upon official notice what he believed to be the just demands of his fellow countrymen. Mr. Ranade was a man whose eminent abilities and devotion to the good of the whole community alike in its economic, social and literary progress did much to draw closer together those bonds of friendly relations which it is my earnest wish to see uniting His Majesty's European and native subjects. We Europeans are entitled to claim to participate in a movement to honour the memory of one whose example showed us what sterling public service to our common sovereign a distinguished Hindu gentleman could and did perform. It remains to be considered what form our memorial should take. Were it possible to hope that a large sum will be subscribed it would probably be desired that our memorial should in some way be devoted to educational endowment. But hard times, plague and famine have impoverished the Presidency, and I should be disposed to suggest that unless a substantial sum is raised it would be best to have a statue of the late distinguished Judge erected in some place of honour in this city.

His Excellency read several messages of regret at inability to be present. Mr. Justice Russell wrote:—"I regret I cannot be present at the meeting in the Town Hall this afterno

failed and had their failings, but they stood superior to the rest of their educated countrymen and they it was who tried to teach to their country men, and themselves, that whether they were Hindoos, Parsees, Englishmen or Mahomedans there was the over soul behind all distinctions of caste, race and creed, and that the great thing they had to do was to search for the human heart common to all of them, the bond of agreement between man and man and nation and nation and thus to promote the cause of good will, peace and concord (applause). They were very keen critics and nearly every one of them edited newspapers. But they were distinguished from the rest of their countrymen by a sense of criticism which was manly, because it was gentlemanly. Strong language they used but the characteristics of their criticism were fact, truth and gentlemanliness, to much so that Sir Bartle Frere impressed by a native newspaper edited by one of this band, became a subscriber and that native paper was the first to enter the precincts of Government House, Bombay (Hear, hear). Their third characteristic was that they were not place-hunters nor popularity-hunters. They criticised Government, they criticised their own people and if they rose to prominent positions at all it was because they stood on their own legs and moved straightly on. It was no common place to say that Ranade stood head and shoulders above the rest of that band. Undoubtedly he was a brilliant man intellectually; true he was a man who could write and speak better than the rest of them. But it was not his talent alone which gave him the upper rank in this band. Some one of his admirers spoke of him as the steam engine of the band. Mr. Ranade, as His Excellency had reminded them had the

HISTORIC AND THE ECONOMIC SENSE

but the point in which he stood above the rest was his interest in men in the mass, in communities and institutional arrangements. There was no presumption in him. But unfortunately as he had a great deal of faith in collections of men and institutional arrangements he saw some of his own institutions destroyed by men whose criticism is only destructive who have never given the country anything that might be called constructive. Mr. Ranade's heart was broken by them. This meeting reflects the greatest credit upon my countrymen and Your Excellency as representing Englishmen. It shows that the Englishman appreciates and admires the solid, silent and the selfless worker (applause)—whether he be a Native or a European and above all that he admires a man who occupied a position that was an honour to to himself, to his country and to his Government, and who never strove for honour but to whom honour came unsought. I am perfectly sure that the future historian will say that Ranade has left behind him a record of useful work more perhaps than his other contemporaries. We call Ranade great and refer to his great actions but to my mind the greatness of a great man must be found in the greatness of his little actions. If there was one thing which Ranade set his heart on more than another it was female education. To improve the intelligence and alleviate the sufferings of Indian women was one of the great anxities of his life. If Mr. Ranade had done anything which entitled him to our appreciation more than another it is that he has left us Mrs. Ranade, a woman of whom the country may well be proud. He has told me that when he was a District Judge he used to teach Mrs. Ranade English by means of the Christian Bible because he found there the best and simplest English. The steadiness with which he taught his wife is a thing which should not be underrated. How many of them did so and how many of them did not. They looked to his great actions, but his little actions, his charities, the small facts of his life make Ranade's name memorable to us. May his memory be cherished by us and let us try to walk in the footsteps of this great and good man (loud applause.)

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna who supported the motion said:—With your Lordship's permission I shall endeavour to briefly touch upon some of the traits which made the strength and the charm of the late Mr. Justice Ranade's character. Behind a placid, reserved and a somewhat prohibitive exterior there lay such a simplicity of manners, such warmth and geniality of heart, such freedom and affability of disposition that to know him was to love him and to admire him. He required to be studied close at hand, in the serene atmosphere of his home, to be understood correctly. I had the privilege of a fairly close acquaintance with him during the last seven years, since he came to Bombay, and I deem it one of the best blessings and an education in my life to have come in contact with him. There was no bitterness about him. Like his massive figure, his intellect was massive and many sided and he was always absorbed in thought, moving in a higher sphere, a world of his own, above the petty aims and calculations of common mortals. Yet he was no dreamer or visionary. There was a practical side of his character which always set itself working at defined objects. He had a phenominal capacity for work, a capacity which he early cultivated and maintained throughout his life. When he was a fellow at the Elphinstone college it was customary for Fellows to mention in their report the number of books they had ready during the year. Some of those reports are preserved, and it is noticeable that Mr. Ranade's lists were always the longest. This habit of work grew with his years, and at one time it was so marked that it gained him the

NICKNAME OF GHAT ENGINE

amongst his friends. He not only worked himself but had the magnetic power of a leader in making others work. Thus by silent and unobtrusive, yet unremitting labour, he organized and guided numerous movements for the good of the people. Valuable as was his official work, his work outside office was still more valuable. He had a lively sense of duty, and a far reaching sympathy. His sense of duty was so keen that he felt most miserable when he was prevented from doing it by illness or other causes. In December last, he had fixed his heart upon attending the Social Conference at Lahore. No advice or persuasion could stop him from attempting the journey. It was only when he was physically disabled that he gave up the idea. But the feeling that he had failed in a duty so oppressed him that he was very low and lovely until he heard that the Conference went off successfully. His activity was not confined to any class, creed, or province. He embraced the whole country and all the people. A Sanskrit poet has said "to the high minded the whole earth is a family." To the late Mr. Justice Ranade if not the whole earth the whole of India was a family. He was an advocate of progress on all sides and he was no mere lip-advocate. He was ready to greet and cherish the efforts of others in the cause of reform and was always foremost to contribute his own measure of work in furtherance of the cause. There has not been a movement, in the presidency during the last thirty years, whether religious, social industrial and I will add political, which has not received the impress of the late Mr. Ranade's great genius. He may in fact be truly called the author of the present phase of our social and political life, active and devoted as he was to work there was

AN ENTIRE ABSENCE OF SELF

in him. In many of the movements I have referred to, he was the real organizer and the main spring of all action, and yet he frequently kept himself in the back ground and pushed forward other men, who figured as leaders on their own account. On occasion he had his share of public criticism yet he bore it all with magnanimity. There was never a touch of bitterness in his references to to his greatest opponents. He worked for causes and he regretted if the causes he held dear suffered. That he bore no personal animosity or ill will to anyone. He was in fact always actuated by lofty ideals and worked under an elevated sense of duty which left no room for sordid considerations of self or person. His forgiveness was remarkable. In thinking upon him one instinctively feels called upon to characterise him as a Rishi and I have noticed that different men even of the old order of thought have in the course of conversation with me, described him by the name of Rishi. He was a student in the true sense of the word and maintained to the last his voracious habit of reading. Even during illness he could not be kept away from it. He diverted himself by reading the "Ani Akbari" during his last illness. Kind and gentle to the helpless and the needy, he was ever accessable to all who sought advice and guidence. He inspired many a literary undertaking and was a steady patron to struggling authors. His own literary work was of the highest order. He had

A CONSTRUCTIVE GENIUS,

an original way of thinking and a marvellous capacity for generalization. Like a poet he could observe something new even in trite things and could put old ideas in a novel and attractive form. His addresses and sermons were highly instructive and delightful. His address at the Social Conference was an annual institution which will now be missed. In the midst of the most exacting official work, he could find time for literary labour and his half finished History of the Marathas only serve to accentuate our sorrow at the magnitude of our loss. Thus whether in public or private life Ranade realised the Bhagvatgita ideal of work without reward. In the words of the late poet Laureate, he was "a selfless man and stainless gentleman.

Mr. R.M. Sayani said: I have the honour to support the resolution. I fully endorse the observations which have been made by the eminent speakers who have preceded me, and entirely agree with them in the high estimation they have given expression regarding the qualities and achievements of the deceased. My apology for trespassing upon the time of the meeting is that I consider it my duty, as well as my privilege, to publicly express my views, as a Mussulman fellow-countryman, regarding our deceased friend. After the eloquent speeches we have already heard in support of the resolution, I do not desire to take up the time of the meeting by offering any lengthy observations, and will content myself with making only a few brief general remarks. Now, it so happened that I passed my Matriculation examination and joined the Elphinstone College in the same year in which the deceased passed his M.A., and I had the honour to be taught by the deceased who was a Duxina Fellow of the College, and I had thus the advantage of his acquaintances from the very beginning of my college life and which acquaintance gradually ripened into friendship, which continued down to the death of the deceased. It struck me even in those happy college days of hope and confidence and youthful self-appreciation that Mr. Ranade was head and shoulders above his contemporaries in the College and in the University and that it was difficult to equal him and impossible to surpass him and that it was quite on the cards that Mr. Ranade might some day turn out to be one of those great reformers whom Providence raises up at particular epochs in the history of a country, and who make it the business of their lives to put forth all their best and powerful energies to battle against long existing evils, so as to pave the way for radical changes and ultimate restoration of society to a healthy and progressive state. It is not necessary here to describe in detail the of state society about the time that the deceased was receiving his school and college education, and otherwise preparing himself for undertaking the task of his life. It will suffice to say that the necessity for a true reformer was very great indeed. The benign and enlightened British Government had already been obliged to intervene, and put down by a strong hand some of the most crying and shocking evils, and was turning its serious attention to liberal education on a grand scale and in a systematic mode, but their efforts in this direction had to be suspended for a while on account of the unfortunate sepoy mutiny, but that being suppressed the Universities were incorporated and liberal education on Western principles in the English language and on the English model was started on its course so as to base the British Rule on the solid foundation of popular appreciation of its justice and benignness. These Universities were calculated to pro duce educated Indians, who in their turn would be able to diffuse education amongst the masses of the people. Accordingly so far as our Presidency was concerned Mr. Ranade was one of the first and best products of our University, and turned out to be one of the most effective interpreters of this new education and the Western civilization which had been then recently introduced into the country. Now, by good luck it so happened that Mr. Ranade, coming as he did from a respectable and loyal family, and possessing as he did a liberal mind, and a patient and good natured disposition, proved one of those rare men who are gifted with the power of conciliating people. He had imbibed by his study the more solid and permanent ideas of Western civilization, which he in his turn could impart to his less fortunate brethren, who received them readily coming as they did from a person in whom they had full confidence. Indeed, he approached them with skill and sympathy and appealed to their higher nature. However ignorant the people, and however tenatious their prejudices, he knew well that thought in the last resort governs the world of men and directs and controls their total force, for, as men think, so they will in the long run act; accordingly he continued his studies in the new language, and applied his knowledge to effect the regeneration of his country, especially of his Hindu brethren, and although he was one of those who believed in regeneration on all the lines, his chief aim was social and moral and material regeneration. He was a student all his life, a true Brahmin of Brahmins and from the path he had once for all marked out for himself he never swerved. Indeed, the only change observed in him from time to time was that additional knowledge and growing experience only extended and matured his judgment. He had availed himself fully of the training and culture and all the facilities for self-training and self-discipline available in these days. He was far above his contemporaries in intellectual power, his wide sympathies, and diligent application to the redress of public ills. He attacked the social institutions and customs of the Hindus which he rightly regarded as the greatest hindrance to progress. He regarded caste and custom as the twin monsters to be incessantly watched and kept at bay, and when opportunity offered itself, to be smitten down, and accordingly he devoted his thoughts and his energy to remove these evils and to bring about a gradual transformation of Hindu society, suited to the new environments, and his constant aim was to infuse energy and vitality into society so as to render it fit to assimilate the new influences introduced by the Western civilization. He was fully convinced that the prosperity and happiness of the people was the one end towards which the approach lay along several lines, and accordingly he devoted himself to reform in the political institutions, improvements in industrial condition as well as removal of social evils, all of which objects were embraced within the scope of his many-sided activity. Indeed he was a true patriot and in time came to be universally regarded as the most prominent leader of social and industrial reform. His mode, however, was not that of an iconoclast, but he chose the gentle means of persuasion and he set about his work by directing all thought and the energy of his countrymen as they manifested themselves in various, parts of the country along lines of safe and secure progress,—along the lines of the least resistance and caused them to converge towards the same end, namely, national good. He was in constant communication with the different workers in various centres, and he assisted and guided their operations, and was thus the friend, philosopher, and guide to the large community of his educated brethren, inspiring them with his counsel, encouraging them by his wise counsel and imparting unity of purpose and harmony of methods to the different centres. He was characterised by his cosmopolitan sympathy which was not limited to the Hindus alone, but even extended to his non-Hindu fellow-countrymen, and thus it came to pass that his influence on the thoughts and aims of his contemporaries was felt by all classes in all parts of India. He was even careful to avoid coming into open and hostile attitude towards the views of his countrymen, his policy was not to estrange himself by any violent or sudden departures from his orthodox brethren, but to remain within their fold so as to be the better able to imbue them with his own spirit and with his own ideas and thus induce them more readily to accept changes rendered necessary by the new requirements of the country. He was never aggressive but preferred to do things in his own quiet and unobtrusive manner. His object was the regeneration of his country and the maintenance of the integrity of the Hindu nation on the basis of a common religion and a common social system as well as on the basis of a common political tie, and he thus preferred to go to work not by means of demolition or destruction, but by, reconciling differences. He appealed to the higher nature of his countrymen and persuaded them to a sense of self-reliance, and he managed to bring about by this result assisting in the establishment of local organisations and by permitting these local organisations to work together under the auspices of a common tie and common aspiration. He wished to see his nation strong in its unity, great in its moral elevation, and happy in its material abundance. He had no provincial prejudices, no caste or race proclivities. The whole of India was his country and all the people his brethern. He was essentially the man for the whole of India and for all its peoples. Indeed his sympathies were the strongest and bredest with the great masses. He was proud to be one of them, and to whom he was most affectionate, for them he felt most and for them he lived and died, and it will be very difficult to adequately fill the place of one who could lay his hand to his heart and truly say "Thank God, I have done my duty."

"Our chief of men, guided by faith and matchless fortitude,

"To peace and truth his glorious way has ploughed."

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy moved that subscriptions be invited from all classes of the people in the country with a view to raising a suitable permanent memorial in honour of the late Mr. Justice Ranade. In support of the proposition he said that Mr. Ranade was taken away from them when he was holding office as a Judge of the High Courts in Bombay. It seemed to him specially appropriate that the first resolution should be proposed by the Chief Justice of that Court, and that it should be moved by a Judge and should be seconded by a Judge who had succeeded his friend on the Bench. He would in the few remarks which he wished to offer, dwell on Mr. Ranade's career in directions other than his duties connected with the High Court. He would for a moment speak of his work connected with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and with his University work. Mr. Ranade was always a member of their committee, and he could say that he was a tower of strength, and that he continually delighted them by the papers which he read before them. Some of them there are who were present on the occasion when he last read his paper on the Peshwa's Diary, might recall the pathetic incident of the anxiety of some of his friends to save him the trouble of reading the paper and doing it for him because he could not read it himself. Of Mr. Ranade's unique position in the University, it was within a short compass possible to speak adequately. In the next place if he was not "facile princeps," he was certainly among the first front rank of its scholars and he was indeed a worthy representative, a worthy son of whom his "Alma Mater" was justly proud. In the next place he was for some years closely connected with the Government of the University. He spoke feelingly for he spoke from recollection and he could say that as chairman of the Syndicate that whenever a complicated subject was coming up for discussion the synatic to whom they all turned for counsel and advice was Mr. Ranade (applause). He was not using exaggerated language when he said that they regarded him as their 'guroo' (applause). The fact was that his patience was saintly. Whatever the subject might be, and whoever was the inquirer, he was sure of getting Mr. Ranade's kindly advice and counsel (applause). What attracted them was his personal character. They could not help seeing in their friend a man in whom there was absolutely no guile. He knew he was echoing the feelings of all those who were brought in contact with him when he said that it was on that account that they sincerely trusted that such an enduring monument would be raised to his memory which would continually incite his fellow countrymen to follow in his foot-steps. (Loud applause.)

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar in seconding the resolution said; Mr. Ranade was no ordinary individual. He has—to use an expression frequently used by him in speaking of other individuals—left his footprints on the sands of time, and the footprints are very deep. Mr. Ranade was the favourite pupil of Sir Alexander Grant, who was professor in the Elphinstone College in 1860, and afterwards its Principal, and became finally Director of Public Instruction. Sir Alexander Grant said on one occasion with reference to Mr. Ranade that he was a man possessed of abilities of a very high order, and would naturally become the leader of his countrymen in thought and action. This prophesy has been remarkably fulfilled as is evidenced by the universal outburst of sorrow in India at the news of his unexpected death He placed himself at the head of all our movements, political, economical social and religious. He was looked upon as the leader, and we were all glad to work under him. He was on Gladstone, though honest Hartingtons with views and principle of their own were not wanting among us. Mr. Ranade's activity was manysided and his capacities for work were very large. Other speakers have remarked, and will remark, on them; and I will only say a word with reference to his work in connection with the social and religious movements. From 1939 when the first widow remarriage was solemnized to the day of his death, he worked incessantly and indefatigably in the cause of social reform, promoting female education, widow marriage, the obliteration of caste distinctions and all the other objects which the programme of the social reformer embraces. The idea occurred to him of holding a conference of all the social reformers in India the month of December, when the political congress was held; and he worked without interruption in connection with it for about twelve years, and delivered varied addresses. As regards practical reform, Mr. Ranade cannot be said to have fallen short. He inaugurated in his own family, many years ago, the system of interdining, so far as he himself was concerned, reading into his caste men who had returned from England. He admitted re-married widows and their husbands to the privilege of social intercourse with himself. But the path of the social reformer is not straight or well-defined. The principle of division or exclusion is deeply ingrained in Hindoo society. The slightest reason suffices and has hitherto sufficed for the formation of an independent caste, having no communication with the others. A reformer, therefore, has to take care while endeavouring to carry out his ideas into practice, that he does not contribute to the formation of a new caste and thus destroy all hope of influencing the large mass of his countrymen. This at least is the feeling on this side of the country. On the other hand there is the danger of killing reform altogether by confining it to words and doing nothing practical. The social reformer has to steer his course between these two rocks, and hence sometimes his action appears to be hesitating or faltering. The religious movement is the least popular among educated Hindus. Mr. Ranade's admirers and followers in other fields of activity did not quite like his partiality for it, but he remained staunch to it to the end, and contributed materially to the advance of this cause. He, no doubt, felt that religion is the source of consolation and courage amidst the many troubles and disappointments of life; and a reformed religion with a high ethicalideal was the surest way to the regeneration or the country. (Applause).

Professor G. K. Gokhale said: Your Excellency,—I beg to support this resolution. I think, my Lord, if ever an Indian in these days deserved to have a memorial voted to him by his loving, grateful, and sorrow-stricken countrymen, unquestionably that Indian was the late Mr. Ranade. For forty years Mr. Ranade laboured for us, not in one field, but in nearly all fields of public activity, with matchless devotion and steadfastness and with a faith that continued undimmed amidst the severest discouragements. The work that he has done for us, the ideals of individual and collective life that he has placed before us and the high example that he has given us of a life spent nobly in the service of the country—these will ever constitute one of the most precious possessions of my countrymen. It is true that much of Mr. Ranade's work was rendered possible by the fact that Nature had bestowed on him—and that with no niggardly hand—intellectual gifts of the highest order; but these gifts by themselves had not availed much, if they had not been joined with patient and prodigious industry, a severe discipline, and those great moral qualities, which even simply would have entitled their possessor to great honour among his fellow-men, and which were combined in Mr. Ranade in so equable and harmonious a manner. My Lord, this meeting says that subscriptions should be invited from all classes in the country to raise a suitable memorial to Mr. Ranade. I think that that is an eminently proper proposal. For, no man was more free from race or class prejudices, or more ready to recognize the good points of other communities and co-operate with them for common ends than Mr. Ranade. Indeed, one of the dearest dreams of his life was to have a common platform on which members of different communities might stand together for national purposes, and regard the ins. Ives as Indians first, and Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, Christians, &c., afterwards. There was nothing sectional or narrow about Mr. Ranade's ideals. He desired progress along all lines of human activity and for all classes and ranks of the people, and he desired us, above everything else, to realize the essential dignity of man as man. Speaking on 1st January, 1897, in Calcutta, he expressed himself thus on this point:—"The inner spring of all our exertions, the hidden purpose, not consciously realized in many cases, is the sense of human dignity and freedom, which is slowly asserting its supremacy over the national mind. It is not confined to one sphere of life. It invades the whole man, and makes him feel that individual purity and social justice have paramount claims over us all, which we cannot ignore long without being dragged down to a lower level of existence. . . . The end is to renovate, to purify and also to perfect the whole man by liberating his intellect, elevating his standard of duty, and perfecting all his powers. Till so renovated, purified, and perfected, we can never hope to be what our ancestors once were—the chosen people to whom great tasks were allotted, and by whom great deeds were performed. Where this feeling animates the worker, it is a matter of comparative indifference in what particular direction it asserts itself and in what particular measure it proceeds to work. With a liberated manhood, with buoyant hope, with a faith that never shirks duty, with a sense of justice that deals fairly by all, with unclouded intellect and powers fully cultivated, and, lastly, with a love that overleaps all bounds, renovated India will take her proper rank among the nations of the world. This is the goal to be reached—this is the promised land. "Happy are they who see it in distant vision; happier those who are permitted to work and clear the way on to it; happiest they who live to see it with their eyes and tread upon the holy soil once more." These words point out to us at once the faith that we should have in us, the spirit in which we ought to work, and the task to which we should apply ourselves, and I think they are words which deserve to be inscribed by every public worker in the country on the tablet of his heart. My Lord—Mr. Ranade's great qualities, both intellectual and moral, have been so generally recognized, not only this afternoon, but also during the last six months, that it would be unpardonable on my part if I were to take up the time of this meeting by dwelling on them. I will, therefore, say nothing about his wonderful intellect, his vast and varied learning, his lofty sense of duty, his unwearied industry, his ceaseless activity in various fields, his patience and forbearance and gentleness, his simplicity of heart and his nobility of soul, and, last but not least, the immensity of his faith and the moral fervour of his utterances. And I will content myself with only one or two observations of a somewhat general character on this occasion. My Lord, we all knew how faithfully Mr. Ranade lived up to the ideal embodied in the extract which I quoted from one of his speeches. It was a noble mission in life fulfilled, but the cost he had to pay for it was by no means a light one. I do not speak of the sacrifice of physical comfort which it involved—for no man bore his burden more cheerfully with less desire to complain or with less desire even to rest than Mr. Ranade—but I speak of the mental suffering which he had so often to undergo. My Lord, about eight years ago, in speaking of the late Mr. Telang in this very place, Mr. Ranade described in a passage, which has since become classical the conflict which two ideals of conduct and two forms of duty constantly presented to the minds of men such as he and Mr. Telang in the present transitional state of our society. Mr. Ranade had to face this conflict in several spheres of his activity and endure the pain which it often occasioned. Not only had he to lead what he himself called a two-fold existence in social and religious spheres, but in political matters also an apparent conflict sometimes arose between what was due to the rulers by way of a generous recognition of their work and difficulties, and what was necessary in the largest interests of the country; and the effort to reconcile the two duties was not always free from anxiety or pain. But Mr. Ranade accepted all such suffering in the right spirit, looking upon it as a preparation for better things to come. "We must bear our cross," he once said, "not because it is sweet to suffer, but because pain and the suffering are nothing compared with the greatness of the issues involved." Another characteristic of Mr. Ranade which I would mention to you was his rigorous habit of constant introspection and the severe description to which he subjected himself all through life. No man judged himself more severely, or others more charitably than Mr. Ranade. The marvellous self control which he always exercised was no gift of nature, but was the result of a severe discipline constantly applied to himself. I have seen him having the most ferocious and discreditable attacks on him carefully read out to himself, while complimentary notices of anything he had said or written were asked to be often left unread. It is a mistake to suppose that his temperament was such that the attacks did not pain him. It is true that he lived and moved on a plan of his own far removed "from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." But he had an exceedingly sensitive mind and was keenly alive to every form of injustice, but he accepted this pain for its disciplinary value, and never complained of it even to those who were nearest to him. My friend, Sir Bhalchandra, has already referred to the extraordinary quickness with which Mr. Ranade discerned and encouraged all earnest workers in the country. He had a wonderful faculty in this respect, and as a result he was, to many young men, scattered all over the country, like the central sun from whom they derived their light and warmth, and round whom they moved, each in his own orbit and at his own distance. The feeling of devotion that he was able to inspire in such men was most marvellous, and to those young workers who were privileged to come in intimate personal contact with him, his word was law and his approbation their highest earthly reward. Mr. Ranade, in fact, possessed in the highest degree the ideal attributes of a great teacher. And when such a master is gone from our midst, is it any wonder that we should feel that the light that till now guided our erring footsteps has been extinguished, and a sudden darkness has fallen upon our lives? However, my Lord, we can only humbly trust that He who gave Mr. Ranade to this nation, may give another like him in the fulness of time. Meanwhile, it is our duty to cherish his name, treasure up his example and be true to his teachings in the faith that a nation that has produced a Ranade need not despair of its future. (Applause.)

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote having supported the proposition, it was carried.

The Honourable Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh proposed that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be nominated with power to add to their number, to carry out the object referred to in the last resolution:

THE COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Sir L. Jenkins, Kt; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart; Sir Dinsha M. Petit, Bart; The Hon'ble Mr. R. St. Martin, C. I. E.; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russel; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar; the Right Revd. Dr. Mac Arthur; the Right Revd. Dr. Dalhoff; the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott; the Hon'ble Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit; the Hon'ble Sir Balchandra; the Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas K. Parakh; the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses; the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie; the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir; H. H. Aga Khan; Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.; Veerchand Deepchand, C. I. E.; Wasudev J. Kirtikar; E. P. Branson, Ananjee Peerbhoy; Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E.; James Macdonald; R. M. Sayani; Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal; Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas; Gordhandas Khattao; Hormusjee E. Allbless; J. W. Shepherd; S. Rebsch; the Hon'ble Mr. W. Hughes; Lieut. Colonel Ollivier, C. I. E.; Messrs. Gray, Sassoon J. David; Curimbhoy Ebrahim, Jaibhoy A. Death; L. R. Fazer; W. Wandon; A. Muirhead; T. Giles; N. Panton; Lieut. Colonel Dimmock; Lieut.-Colonel Hatch; Lieut.-Colonel Boyd; Mr. D. Gostling; Dr. Blaney, C. I. E.; Mr. R. Rivett-Carnac; Principal Sharp; Professor Muller; Professor Wilkinson; Rev. Father Dreckmann; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E.; Dastur Darab P. Sanjana; Dastur Kaikhushro Jamasjee; Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee; B. M. Malabari, C. H. B. Forbes; Vijbhukandas Atmaram; Mr. R. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; T. Hill; D. D. Davar; C. H. Setalwad; G. N. Nadkarni; Naronjee Dwarkadas; Vassanjee Khimjee; Vithaldas Damodar Thakersay Moiljee; A. Framjee; Mansookhalal Moogatlal; Shantao Narayen; Khatau; Mr. V. Gokal; N. M. Samarth; F. R. Vicaji; W. A. Chambers; Premchand Roycand; Narondas Purshottamdas; J. A. Wadia; H. A. Wadia; Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; C. N. Wadia; Ruttonjee B. Dubash; Shavaksha R. Dubash; Khan Bahadur N. P. Vakil, C. I. E.; Jehangir B. Petit; P. N. Wadia; Dorab J. Tata; V. J. Sunkersett; R. J. Tata; Nanu Narayan Kothare; H. M. Chichgar; Dastur Pheroz Hoshang; T. J. Strangman; Messrs. Khansandas Chhabildas Dracon; Hormuji Dadabhoy; C. M. Cursetjee; R. M. Patel; H. M. Hadim; J. E. Modi; Dorab R. Chichgar; Najmudin Tyebjee; Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee; Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Rahimtoola Khairaj; Mahomedally Adamjee; Currimbhoy Adamjee; Cursetjee P. Patel; Bapuji J. Patel; J. M. Patel; J. J. Gazdar; Khimjee Jairam; Gordhandas Soonderjee; L. N. Banaji; R. D. Setha; Vishnu R. Bhatvadekar; N. V. Mandlik; Sandernath D. Khote; H. S. Dixit; Klabhoy Lalloobhoy; H. N. Vakil; Rustom H. R. Kama; H. Shapurjee; Dinsha Jeejeebhoy; Chichgar; A. B. Patel; Jehangir B. Murzaban; Itcharam Suryaram, N. M. Dumasia; Muljee Bhowanidas; Dr. A. G. Viegas; N. C. Velinker; K. M. Setna; Kazi Kabiruddin; Mr. Shavaksha C. Adenwalla; Jehangir D. Framjee, and, as secretaries, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Narotumdas Morarjee Goculdas, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parakh and the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Khote.

The Hon. Mr. Dajl Abaji Khare said: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—So far as the resolution that was just been proposed and seconded I do not think I should be wanting in commending it to your acceptance, in supporting it, however, you will permit me to detain you for a moment while I contribute my humble share to the tribute which we have assembled here this afternoon to pay to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Ranade. We all feel that we have lost in him not only a great thinker and profound scholar—not only one who made use of his rare and exceptionally brilliant talents and attainments in the service of his Sovereign and Government but one who, by his saintly life and absolutely disinterested activity for the advancement of his countrymen, entered in himself all that was best and noblest in the thought and life of all India. The late Mr. Ranade was nothing if not a great and exemplary leader of men. In the midst of all temporary passions and transient excitements he preserved an abiding spirit of conciliation, fairmindedness and catholic love, and sympathies, as you all well know, were not restricted by any limitations of caste, creed or colour. Indeed one aspect of his great mission mission in his life was to alchemise old hates into the gold of love and make it current. Another marked feature in him was he never quarrelled with his surroundings. He was a phenomenally constructive worker, and his work in that direction never waited, because he had not the proper material at hand. He had a use for anything that was available. However flimsy and unsatisfactory the material he always succeeded in shaping it into some beautiful and workable form. Men of such great gifts and wide sympathies, of such collossal intellect and stainless life are rare in any country at any period of history. And we must congratulate ourselves on the fact that we were privileged to him the days of our late lamented friend and philosopher. Gentlemen you are aware of the cease less work Mr. Ranade did for us in all departments of benificent activity for over thirty years. Did he spend his energy and time and talents for a deserving people? Did he toil for an appreciative and grateful public? That is a question the answer to which will depend upon the response you make to the Committee's appeal for funds to fittingly perpetuate the memory of that great and good man. I hope and trust that that response will fully equal all expectations, and be such as to endow us to your lasting credit.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Vigbhoocandas Atmaram moved that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Sheriff for convening this meeting.

Professor Kathnate seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen.—The resolution I have the honor to propose is "That the cordial thanks of this meeting be tendered to H. E. the Governor for having kindly consented to preside on this occasion." The laying of the resolution before you is a pleasing duty as it is sure to receive ready acceptance at this meeting. It is not merely a formal proposition to which I am asking you to agree for, as you are aware gentlemen, H. E. notwithstanding his numerous engagements else where has in order to preside at this meeting come down from Poona at no little trouble to himself and sacrifice of his valuable time, proving, if further proof was needed, that ever since His Lordship has come amongst us he has so identified himself with us as to share in all our joys and sorrows. At a time when the Presidency, including our beautiful city, is struggling against difficulties and contending with famine and pestilence we have derived no little comfort and consolation from the circumstance that there is at the head of the Government a sympathetic nobleman doing his best for us. Within a very short time of his taking up the reins of his high office Lord Northcote proved to us by deeds as well as words that however unfortunate their Presidency may have been in other respects it has been fortunate in having a Governor who by the qualities of head and heart, for which he is distinguished, and by his wise and kindly actions has endeared himself to those over whose destinies he has been sent out, to preside. To-day, gentlemen, H. E. by presiding at a meeting held in honor of a distinguished Indian has honored not only the memory of the eminent judge whose loss we all deplore but has also honored the entire native community which has lost one of its brightest ornaments. With these remarks I shall leave my proposition in your hands gentlemen, being confident that you will indicate your acceptance of it in a manner which cannot be mistaken (Loud and prolonged cheers).

The Hon. Mr. Moses, in seconding the resolution, said:—Is is indeed very kind of H. E. the Governor to come down from Poona at great inconvenience to himself in order to emphasize by his presence the universal feeling of regard and esteem in which the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade was held by all classes of the Bombay community. We are infinitely obliged to His Excellency for that, and I am sure you will pass this vote of thanks with acclamation.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor in reply said: I won't detain you for more than one moment at this late hour. I thank you most sincerely for the kind welcome you have given me, and I assure you it has been a real pleasure to me to come down here and listen to the generous and eloquent tributes paid by gentlemen of every creed to the memory of the late distinguished Justice Ranade. All I can say is that the best thanks you can possibly vote will be by doing your very utmost to make the memorial worthy of the late judge (Cheers).

The proceedings then terminated.

SIR ROBERT HART CRITICISED.

AMUSING SPEECH BY CONSUL BYRON BRENAN.

The recent article by ex-Consul E. H. Parker finds an echo in the following speech by Mr Byron Brenan, C. M. G., Consul General at Shanghai. It was made at the dinner of the China Association the other evening in reply to the toast of his health:—

Mr. Byron Brenan said—It is usual on these occasions to deprecate the use of flattering phrases which the Chairman has used in addressing himself to the subject of his victim. But this evening I shall not do so, for I am conceited enough to believe there is a great deal of truth in what Mr. Dudgeon has said. It was certainly surprising and extremely gratifying to me to see with what warmth you received his remarks, though until then I had no idea that during my period of consulship I had discharged my duties so much to your satisfaction. If I was one of the public criticising a Consul without any knowledge of the state of things behind the scenes I should say he was not very much use, because in a community like this there must be a great many who never come near to the consular office except to take a short cut from the Bund to the back streets, and by those who do come I am afraid the majority go away disappointed and unsatisfied, because there is a general impression that a Consul can do a great deal more than he really can. After all the very most a Consul can do is to represent over and over again to the Chinese official that a certain wrong has been done, or a treaty right set at naught, and although the burden of a song is always the same, he may repeat that over and over again until he is weary, and then he can send the case up to Peking—Peking, that bourne from which so few cases ever return (laughter), and if they do return it merely means more discussion locally, and back again to Peking. And so it goes on, oscillating backward and forward until at each oscillation the swing gets less and less and quiescence is restored (Laughter.) I know there is an idea a British Consul can put great pressure upon the local officials. That has a very familiar sound in my ears. How often have I heard that you have only to put a little pressure on the Taotai and he will do it at once or Why don't you insist upon that? If you press him he will do it. I know better. With these constant references to Peking and back the Chinese official looks upon it as a game. It is a sort of diplomatic pingpong which deceives the foreigner, and he takes a share in the game. He ceases to pay attention to consular warnings or even ultimatums. Still I think that I ought to say a word in defence of the oft-abused Taotai. The most the Taotai can do is to pass on your complaint, and that he does very willingly, and in due time he also returns to you some official answer. In that way he is very obliging, but in most cases that is all he can do. As I look back upon the long avenue of years gone by I seem to have spent all my time in altercations with Taotais, varied occasionally with some with a Viceroy, and it is a sad reflection after thirty years to say that I do not feel on safer ground than I did at the outset. It is the same fencing, and bluffing and seeing—and being seen especially—as when I began. My first independent part was at Chinkiang some thirty years ago, as my last is now Shanghai and, if I have to establish a comparison, I really believe that in pushing a valid claim my chance of success is the old Hankow days in Chinkiang were greater than to-day in Shanghai. That implies there is something wrong somewhere. We do not seem to have managed our official business properly and we do not seem to have gained by experience. As to who is to blame and where it really lies I suppose there are many opinions. I certainly have mine, but I have got to remember that the muzzling order, as far as I am concerned, is still in force. (Laughter.) I used to think that after thirty years' experience one could form a pretty good idea of the position, but, lately in this respect my faith has been shaken, for I have been reading a book written by a man who has had much longer residence than I can claim—I do not say he has had more experience, because experience is not measured by years but by the intelligent use you make of your opportunities.

The book I refer to is called 'These from the Land of Sinim.' As this China Association concerns itself with all matters connected with treaties I may be pardoned if I refer to one or two passages in that which arrested my attention. One is that the fact that foreigners are allowed to participate in the coast trade is unfair to Chinese and more especially what is our lately acquired right of navigation in the inland waters, a right which has been so beset with precautions, rules and regulations, that up to the present time not a single steamer has managed to force its way through them. That book says, in what other country would that privilege of coast trade be allowed to a foreign flag? I think, the question should have been, in what other country are no means of communication between one part of the coast and another made so difficult by cumbrous fiscal rules, made not by gentleman from the land of Sinim but from the land of Eria? (Laughter and hear, hear.) We all hope that from what happened last year, which has been euphemistically called an 'international episode,' some good may come and that the British merchant may have something more pleasing to contemplate than a mere increase in taxation. I trust that whatever advantage we secure will not be at the cost of extra-territoriality the abolition of which has been so strongly advocated in the book to which I am referring. (Applause.) One really rubs one's eyes when one reads the pages of that book. These are not extracts from 'Vice Versa' by F. Anstey, they are from a serious book.

"Could we but give up extra-territo

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions at 10 o'clock yesterday morning; and the following case was heard before his lordship and a common jury.

ROBBING A CAMEL PROPRIETOR.

Ramjee Hurry, an old offender, was charged with the theft of Rs. 2-13-0 in cash. The complainant, Masakhan Hasrukhan, who described himself as a camel proprietor and a resident of Western Australia stated that, on the night of the 5th July, he arrived in Bombay from a visit to Rawalpindee, and alighted at the Grant Road Station. While proceeding along a road in the vicinity, he felt the accused remove the money from his pocket. He seized the accused and handed him over to the police, when some of the stolen money was found in his hand and on the road way. The accused, who admitted a previous conviction, was found guilty and sentenced to six years' hard labour.

A BOILER-MAKER IN TROUBLE.

The trial of the following case was then resumed before this lordship and the same special jury.

Abdul Kadar Kutbudin Salal was charged in that he, on the 26th February last, being a boiler-maker in the Dinshaw Petit Mill, caused the deaths of Husein Sayed Hyder Khan and Ghisankhan Kasimkhan by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to murder under section 304 A of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. C. Radcliffe, foreman.

Mr. W. L. Shaw	Mr. H. B. Thurburn
Mr. C. Marquis	Mr. T. Sharples
Mr. Harichandra P. Pitale	Mr. F. M. Flower
Mr. K. Ramrao	Mr. Hari M. Budkamkar

The case for the prosecution was to the effect that while the two deceased boys were cleaning out the inside of one of the mill boilers, the accused unscrewed certain valve nuts with the result that the valve was driven up, and hot water allowed to enter the boiler, scalding the two boys so severely as to result in their death.

For the defence it was alleged that the occurrence was simply the result of an accident. It was pointed out that the boiler was of a new type which had only recently been introduced into Bombay. The boiler was being cleaned out for the first time when the boys were scalded by the accused accidentally unscrewing a valve with the working of which he was not fully acquainted.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in summing up, said the case lay in a nut-shell. After reviewing the case set forth by the prosecution and defence, his lordship pointed out that the only question was whether the accused had meddled with the valve clamp, and after turning of the nuts, allowed the hot water to enter the boiler. The jury had to find whether the accused had been proved to have meddled with the valve, and knew at the time that the boys were in the boiler. His lordship considered it was the duty of the chief and second engineers to have been on the spot when boilers were being examined and not to have left the whole responsibility in the hands of the accused. His lordship thought the engineers' evidence must be received with caution as they were doubtless in a way connected with the unfortunate circumstance that had led to the accused being brought before the Court. The jury had also to consider that the boiler was of a new type, and that the evidence showed the accused was not a person capable of understanding it thoroughly.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and he was discharged.

REVENGE UPON A FORMER MASTER.

The case in which Toukaram Krishna was charged with attempting to commit murder by striking a Parsee named Nusserwanjee Sorabje with a bill-hook, was then proceeded with before his lordship and a common jury. The case was partly heard on Friday, but on Saturday had to be adjourned owing to the illness of one of the jurors. Mr. Donald instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was defended by Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad.

The complainant resided in a hut on the Vincent Road, Dadar. He had retired to rest on the 26th April last, but during the night was roused up by finding himself struck with a bill-hook. He received serious injuries on the body, and on raising an alarm, a hamal and his wife came to his assistance. The police subsequently found a bill-hook lying near the hut, which was afterwards found to belong to a relative of the accused, who was alleged to have committed the assault out of spite for having been dismissed from the complainant's service.

During the day the complainant, who was carried into Court, was examined in regard to the attack made upon him. Other witnesses were also examined for the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution had not concluded when the Court adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A CRUEL DOUBLE MURDER.

IMPERATOR VS. DHAKLIA BALLIA.

The accused appealed from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana who, in June last, convicted him of the murder of two persons and sentenced him to death. Mr Markand Mesita appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the crown.

The accused was charged with committing the murder of his wife Kanhi, at Vehelpada, district Thana, on the 13th April last, and with committing the murder of Zuri, (woman,) at the same place and on the same date. The accused admitted having caused their deaths. Their bodies were so far decomposed that no *post mortem* examination had taken place, and the exact cause of the deaths was not proved by medical evidence. The case rested entirely upon the confession of the accused. As to the woman Kanhi, there was one wound on her temple; and the accused admitted that he struck her with the hatchet which was before the court, and that the woman died instantly from one blow. Kanhi's clothes were stained with blood and there were blood stains on the ground. Accused said that Kanhi was lying down on her bed, but he could not say whether she was asleep or not. He pleaded grave and sudden provocation, because she foully abused him. In regard to the death of Zuri, a girl of 13 or 14, accused admitted that she was asleep when he assaulted Kanhi, and awoke when he removed Kanhi's corpse outside. The accused alleged that Zuri, on awaking, ran at him with a sickle to kill him. The Sessions Judge remarked that Zuri had given no provocation to the accused, and that before the sickle of Zuri even touched the body of the accused, he snatched it off from her hands. There was no occasion thus, the Sessions Judge said, to exercise any violence upon her. According to accused's own admission, he snatched off the sickle, and in a rage struck three blows with it on her shoulder and neck, and tied a rag round her neck to stop the rattling noise of her throat after she fell down in consequence of the blows. The evidence showed that, after concealing the two corpses, the accused prepared a meal and ate it. Next morning he surrendered to the police at Kase and confessed his acts. Later on he pointed out where the corpses lay, where the deeds were perpetrated, and produced the weapons with which he committed them. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of murder on both counts, but recommended him to leniency of punishment, having regard to his confession and his conduct. The Sessions Judge could see no extenuating circumstances in the case to show any mercy. He said it was a case of double murder. So far as the death of Zuri was concerned, the accused had received no provocation, nor had any occasion to exercise the right of self-defence. Regarding the death of his wife Kanhi, the provocation did not appear to the Sessions Judge to be grave, nor was the accused deprived of the power of self-control by reason of the provocation; the case was not of such a nature as to justify accused in resorting to any violence. Mr. Tipnis convicted the accused of murder, and for each offence sentenced him to suffer death.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision, said:—We think that under the circumstances of this case, the recommendation of the jury to mercy is one, to which effect may properly be given in this court. The accused had up to the events of the night of the 13th April last no intention of causing injury to anyone. The quarrel then ensued about the present of the "[sarri", given by accused to his niece; and in his rage, the accused struck his wife on her head with the handle of the hatchet. In his fury, when Zuri ran at him whit the sickle; he killed her also. We confirm the conviction, and sentence accused to transportation for life.

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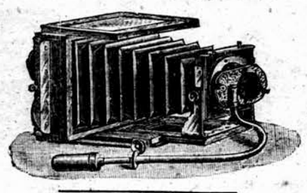

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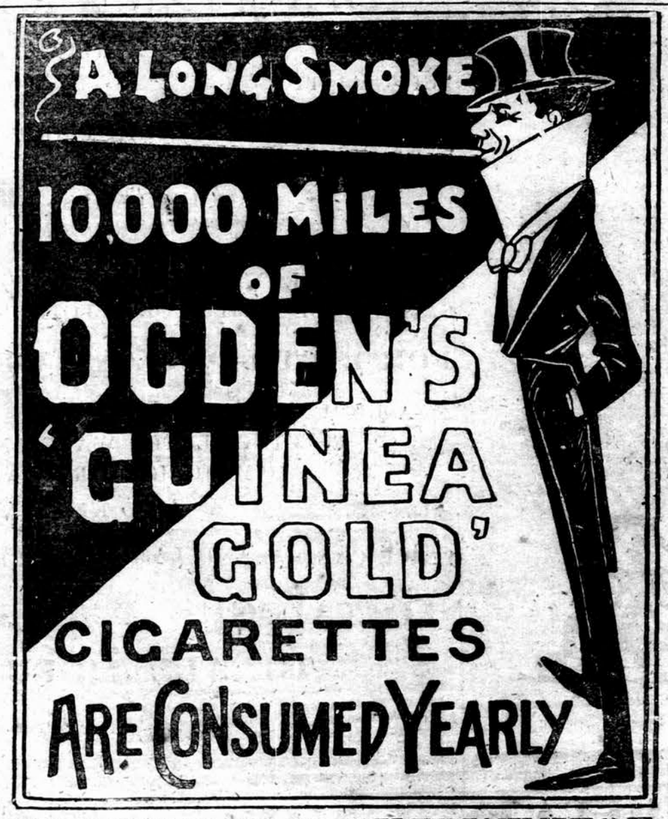

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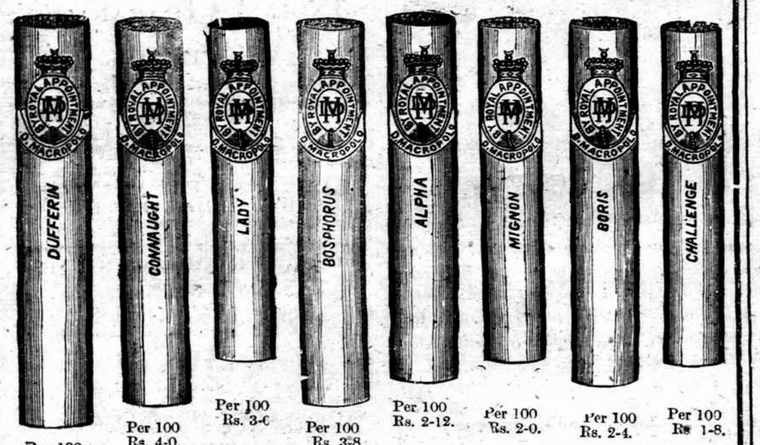

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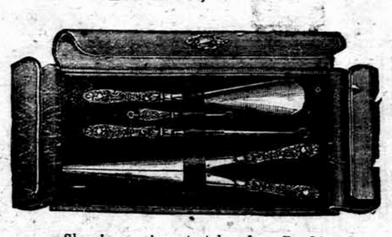

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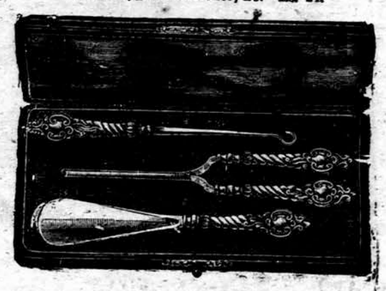

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